ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,008—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th March.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	24th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st — April 4th — April 18th
May 2nd — May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	506	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 8th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TRUNKS & BAGS FOR THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

LIGHT, STRONG, ROOMY.

ALL NEW. "BEST VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY, "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

SIX FOR Rs. 15.

TWILL LINING SHIRTS.

Cool, Comfortable, Cheap.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

beg to call attention to their fine Selection of Goods,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
CONSISTING OF
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
ART METAL WORK,
LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES AND BAGS,
WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
E.P. FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,
E.P. DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
&c., &c., &c.
All of guaranteed quality and recent design.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.	
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	,,	25	,,	6 0	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 0	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 0	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 0	,,
Princes as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 0	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 0	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	4 8	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 0	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co, Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereey given in pursuance of Section 183 of the Indian Company's Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 243, Bazar Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th of March, 1894, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of Account and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

ઉદયશંકર રગનાથજી,
i. e., UDEYSHANKER RAGHUNATHJI,
કરશનદાસ કલ્યાણજી,
i. e., KARSANDAS KALIANJI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co. beg to give notice that following PACKAGES which have REMAINED WITH THEM since the dates specified, will, unless claimed within 3 months from this date, be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray the expenses on them:—

1865	Bayly, Capt. H. N.	1	Portmanteaux.
1867	Doveton, J. H.	1	Case.
,,	McNeil, Lieut.	1	Portmanteaux.
,,	Ricketts, Majar R. R.	3	Packages,
,,	Shaik Gullon	4	Cases.
,,	Wells, Lieut. E.	1	Bundle.
1868	Brooke, Capt.	1	Parcel.
,,	Goldesworthy, Major	3	Packages.
,,	Lang, Dr. A.	1	Bundle.
,,	Martin, Dr. W. T.	1	Package.
,,	Pearse, Lieut. A. E.	2	......
,,	Way, Capt. A. C.	1	Case.
1869	Meller, Capt. J.	1	Case.
1870	Divan, Lieut. L. W.	2	Cases.
,,	Parris, Mr.	1	......
,,	Raby, Dr.	1	Case.
1871	Adams, W. B.	1	Sword.
,,	Dickens, J. F.	1	Package.
,,	Johnson, Capt. J.	1	Case.
,,	Paris, W.	1	Case.
1872	Chapman, Hon. T. S.	1	Case.
,,	Wallace, Major R. R.	1	Case.
1873	Fox, Capt. J. J. P.	1	Case.
,,	McGhee, Capt. R. J.	1	Sword.
,,	Warden, Col. T. S.	1	Case (empty).
874	Purfury, G. R.	1	Tin box.
,,	Shortt, Col. A. T.	1	Case.
,,	Taylor, Col. A.	1	Case.
1875	Napier, Capt. Hon. R.	1	Case.
,,	Waterfield, Dr.	1	Parcel.
1876	Brooke, Capt. H. V.	1	Basket.
,,	L. H. D.	1	Canvas bag.
,,	MacNeill, Capt. D.	1	Parcel.
1877	Burnard, G. C. F.	1	Parcel.
,,	Mackintosh, J. S.	1	Bundle.
1878	Butler, Col. H. T.	1	Case.
,,	Rennick, Capt. A.	1	Case.
,,	Taylor, Mrs. V. T.	1	Bundle.
1879	Buffs, 1-3	1	Box.
,,	Raby, Dr. J.	1	Case.
1880	Heath, Capt. P. C.	1	Box.
,,	Pearson, Capt.	1	Parcel.
,,	Rayner, Lieut.	1	Parcel.
,,	Stantley, B. T.	1	Box.
1881	Cavanagh, Mrs. J. V.	1	Handbag (empty).
,,	R. H. A. T—B A Bug.	1	Package.
,,	Welchman, Mrs	2	Packages (empty).
1882	Booth, Lieut. L. B. B.	2	Packages.
,,	Craigie Halkett, Lieut. D.	1	Box.
,,	Field, W. F.	1	Basket.
1883	Baly, Lieut. H. J.	1	Case.
,,	Ormend, Lieut. R. D.	1	Bundle.
,,	Wilson, Mrs.	1	Parcel.
1884	Doveton, Major H.	1	Iron cot.
,,	No Address.	3	Cases (empty musical boxes).
,,	do.	1	Bundle.
1885	Boult, Mrs.	1	Case.
,,	Down, J. E.	1	Box.
,,	Amir Akbar Nawab	2	Cases.
,,	Napier, Major G. C.	1	Tiffin basket.
,,	Peile, Capt. F. B.	1	Case.
,,	Reay, Mrs.	1	Parcel.

Bombay, February 25, 1894.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS. Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CADWALLADER ADAMS, C. B., DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims or pay the Amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. J. C. G. BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the Expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARAYAN WISHWANATH MUNDLICK has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property:—

All that piece or parcel of Free-hold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Pedder Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,400 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173 and 3009, Survey No. 7125, and which said messuages and buildings are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3481 (1), 3481 (2), Street Nos. 10 and 12, and the said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Pedder Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Hon. Naoroji Nusserwanjee Wadia and partly by the property of Muncherjee Framji Cama, on or towards the North by the property of the said Honorable Naoroji Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Muncherji Framji Cama. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing on or before the 14th day of March inst., to the Undersigned at their Office, in the Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Road, Fort, after which date all claims will be considered as null and void, and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1894.

KATNI LIME WORKS.

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BABA LUXMON,
Secretary.
Chunam Kilu Road, 1st March, 1894.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING advertised to be held on SATURDAY. 10th March, is POSTPONED, owing to a few cases of Chickenpox amongst the Children.

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Commencing at 4 P.M.

Under a Deed of Mortgage, dated 15th May, 1889.

THE Undersigned has been favoured with instructions from Mr. EDULJEE DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, the Mortgagee, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date, time, and place, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY of the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Bund Road, Poona.

The Machinery is of Silby's Patent. For further particulars apply to

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,
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East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. USUFJEE SULEMANJEE DANDAKUR has contracted to Purchase from BAI LABAI, Wife of KHOJA MEHERALI KARIMBHAI All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Oomerkhady Road, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the North by the said Oomerkhady Road, on or towards the South by an Halalcore passage or gully, on or towards the East by the property of Ballajee Bhivjee, and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonjee Kaka, and the said land is assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 3514, and Street No. 45, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Labai. All persons having any claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are required to cause the same to be made known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims, which will be considered to have been waived, and null and void.

D. F. WADIA,
For Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 33 BALES OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, below Mandvie Bunder Bridge, by order and in the godown of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomedbhoy Pudumsey—

33 bales gunny bags, light C anymills, 38 by 28, 300 pieces in a bale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 8, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m. respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worlee—

At Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M.

One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigam.

Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 16 nominal H. P. with donkey pump.

At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 P.M.

Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co., Blacburn, two double acting pumps to each engine; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with two flues attached to the boilers, is a Green's patent fuel economizer, also one 18" centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.

For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 8, 1894.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADY PAKHADY.

Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by the order of Messrs. Terra Juda and another, and on account and risk of John Joseph Rodrigues and Peter Avelino Rodrigues, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th September, 1876,

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Oomerkhady Pakhady, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 46, and at present is assessed under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 23 feet in breadth and 74 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Samuel Rabain, on or towards the west by the house of Natha Jadow, on or towards the north by the Oomerkhady Pakhady, and or on towards the south by the house of Eloobai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, March 8, 1894.

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"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
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Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

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The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

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Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

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1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98·
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	145to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	4·
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	800	800	Rs. 25	1,135
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Fleyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	2,000	400	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	800	800	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	8)
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	60	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	140
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	800	80	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	2000	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	430
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	4)
Battery S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	800	800	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,598	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.20dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34)
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		105
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,525
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
Mazagon	6,000		250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	...	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,300	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
Veuishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 880
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26·
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	850	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		117½ 107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	340	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	83	120
Mercantile	1,300	125	125	10	
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M.	1,300	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,300	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	4,300	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs25dv	425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	800	800	20	59)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,850
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,801	1800	Rs. 0	955

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 27-8	
China Leaf	" 27-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 27 0	"
Do. do. new	" 26-12	"
Australia do.	" 27-2	
Bombay do.	" 27-0	
English Sovereigns	" 17-0	
Do. Dracons	" 16-15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 85-12	
Do. 17½ do.	" 86-12	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 295	
Francs	" 310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Committee Meeting, Bombay Art Society, School of Art, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Urania entered the dock on Tuesday, and Purulia yesterday; and the steamer Clan MacIntyre left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Banda and Thibet entered the dock yesterday; and the steamers Knight of St. John left it on Tuesday and Virawa yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Australia, per s. s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

POSTAL EXCHANGE NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders are regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., 1s. 2d. per rupee.

CHARITABLE GIFTS.—Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy has presented a sum of Rs. 501 to the Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy Kapole Nirashrit Fund in honour of the weddings of his two daughters, Vijlibhai and Ratanbai.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 3,674. Daily average, 132. Total of new admissions, 1,614. Number of children vaccinated, 137. New admissions—Parsees, 9,551; Hindus 515; and other castes, 144.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a. m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

EXAMINATION IN DOMESTIC COOKERY.—The annual examination in domestic cookery in connection with the Parsee Girls' Schools Association, will be held this afternoon, at Albless Baug. A large number of Parsee ladies have been appointed to conduct the examination. The Band of the students of the New High School will play a selection of music.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music, at 5-30 p. m. to-day:—

March	Flotte Burche	Suppe.
Overture	Magic Flute	Mozart.
Valse	Amorettentanze	Gung'l.
Music	Making Gypsies	Eilenberg.
Selection	Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Quaddrille	Boa Your	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—At half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a house, situated at Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, and owned by one Catherine Baptist. At the time of the outbreak the house was occupied by Baba Luximon, a carpenter, who went to sleep, at 9 p.m., leaving an open kerosine-oil lamp burning in close proximity to the roof, which consisted of jowlis. The flame from the lamp appears to have caught the jowlis and thus occasioned the fire. The Worli manual engine was at once wheeled to the spot and put in motion and the flames were extinguished in a few minutes, but not before the roof with its wood-work was destroyed. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, but before the Chinchpoogly steamer arrived, the flames had been suppressed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 225.

SUICIDE BY A MAHOMEDAN.—On Tuesday morning a Mahomedan, aged about thirty years, was found by a sweeper lying unconscious in a paved gully in Telly Mobolla. A policeman was called and the man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that he had a fracture of the right thigh-bone and several contused wounds on the right side of his head. He was treated in the hospital, but never regained consciousness, and died at noon on the same day. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the deceased, whose name was Sooban, was residing with one Abdulruff, in the loft of a three-storeyed house. Sooban's eyesight was very defective, and consequently he become depressed. He was often heard to say that he was tired of his life, and would destroy himself. The deceased appears to have got on to the roof at the back part of the house through a small window, and after crawling up to the eaves threw himself off. He first fell on to the roof of the adjoining house and thence rolled into the gully, where he was found by the sweeper. When picked up, he had Rs. 11 on his person. At an inquest held by the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, a verdict of suicide was recorded.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATELL, 2nd Judge.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT

ARDESHIR NOWROJI *vs.* HEMCHUND MANECKCHUND CHUCKLEE.

MR. SHAMRAO RELE appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cawasji Sethna.

The plaintiff claimed to recover a sum of Rs. 328-2, being the loss sustained by him by reason of the defendant's breach of contract, made on the 20th January last, in not accepting delivery of four per cent. Government-papers of the value of Rs. 25,000, which the defendant bought on that day at Rs. 103-7 per cent. deliverable on the 2nd of February following. The plaintiff bought the papers from Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurji on the 18th of January last, and on the 2nd of February offered to deliver them to defendant, who refused to take them. A lawyer's letter was sent to defendant intimating that the Government papers were lying ready for delivery on due date in the Mercantile Bank, and that unless he (defendant) would take them plaintiff would sell the papers at defendant's risk and cost. The Government-papers were eventually sold on the due date in the market to Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapoorji at Rs. 102-2, resulting in the loss now claimed for. Mr Sethna, on behalf of defendant, denied the contract, contending that it was of a wagering nature. He further denied his client's liability, and said no breach of contract had been committed.

Defendant stated that the contract was of a wagering nature, as the plaintiff had on the due date no papers to deliver, and that he on his part was ready and willing to take delivery of the papers, but plaintiff failed to deliver them.

The Judge, in disposing of the case, said that from the evidence of plaintiff and his two witnesses it appeared that the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract and to give delivery of the Government-papers. His Honour could not, for a moment, believe the story told by the defendant, that Ardeshir refused delivery on the due date, as plaintiff would have been only too glad to do so, he thereby avoiding all trouble to recover his money, which he would have got there and then if defendant had taken the papers up. A decree was given for plaintiff for the amount claimed with court costs and Rs. 30 costs of the plaintiff for a pleader.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THERE were two crowded houses at the circus yesterday—in the afternoon and at night. Lady Harris was present at the afternoon performance. The spacious pavilion was filled with children, whose uproarious mirth at the antics of the clowns showed that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. The programme, which included several attractive features, was nicely arranged, and gave full scope to the actors to display their skill. All the items were excellently rendered and the artistes were frequently applauded. Mr. Harmston's circus is remarkable for the splendid exhibition of trained animals. One could not wish to see a more beautiful animal than the trained horse, "Gladstone" or "Beaconsfield," which Mr. Harmston puts through a series of tricks in the ring; but even more surprising is the exhibition of his pony, "Dickey." By no means the least important among the performing animals are the two educated elephants, "Topaz" and "Babe," who go through several clever tricks, winding up with their supper scene. To-night the performance will be witnessed by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Preacher Rev. Mr. Leigh Lye.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MURDER AT FERGUSON ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry, yesterday evening, at Ferguson Road, regarding the circumstances, under which Bhagoo, a woman, aged about twenty-five years, was murdered by her husband, named Heeroo Luximon, on Saturday evening, at Ferguson Road. The circumstances regarding the murder have already been reported in these columns.

When the inquiry was resumed yesterday afternoon, Inspector Nolan conducted the inquiry. The accused was brought before the Coroner's Court for identification. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, and Police Surgeon, said: "On Sunday, the 4th instant, I made an autopsy of the body of the deceased at 2 p.m. at the morgue, where the body had been removed by order of the Coroner. The body was pointed out to me by Police Inspector Grey. The age of the deceased was about twenty-five. There was a superficial incised wound on the right shoulder, about one inch and a-half long. There was an incised penetrating wound just beneath the superficial wound on the right shoulder about one inch deep and half-an-inch in length. There was a superficial incised wound about half-an inch long just below the left shoulder blade. There was an incised wound between the little and ring-finger of the left hand. There was an incised penetrating wound about two inches long on the right side of the trachea, dividing the skin and muscles on that side of the neck and extending to the right lung, which was wounded on the upper part, and the pleura was full of blood. There was an incised wound about two inches long dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels on the right side of the neck about two inches and a-half above the last named wound. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hœmorrhage consequent on the wounds on the neck. These knives now produced could have occasioned the injuries I have described. Death must have taken place almost immediately after the wounds inflicted on the neck."

Luximee, the wife of Baba Govind, the first witness, said: The deceased was my sister-in-law. She had been living with us for the last two months. She was the wife of the accused, Heeroo Luximon. The accused very often ill-treated her, and she often came to my house. During the two months she lived at my house the accused came there to ask her to return to him, but she refused. Shortly after she came to us he brought some caste people to my house, and they told her she must return to her husband, but she refused to do so. She and I then went to the Mazagon Police Court and obtained a summons against the accused for maintenance. On the 11th of February last the magistrate advised the deceased and the accused to settle the matter through the members of their caste, and he told them that if the matter was not settled they were to come back to him on the 23rd. As no settlement was come to, the deceased and I went back to the magistrate on the 23rd ultimo. The accused did not appear. The magistrate passed an order for Rs. 4 a month for the deceased's maintenance. On Sunday, the 25th February, the accused came to my house, at about 8 p.m., and asked the deceased to return to him, but she refused, saying "If you kill me I shall not go with you." He then angrily said to her "I'll kill you before I pay you the Rs. 4 a month, and will tear up the summons before your face," and he left angrily. On the 3rd instant the deceased went to her mill at 7 a.m. She was quite well then. I went to my mill after she had left. When I was returning home, at about 6 p.m., I saw the accused running towards the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway across the Flats. He was running towards me and I noticed that his clothes were saturated with blood, and a number of persons running after him. When he came near me, I went on one side, and he passed me. I then ran with the others after him. He was caught as he was trying to get through the railway fencing, and was made over to a police sepoy. I then went to the spot where the deceased was lying on the ground. There was a crowd of persons there, and the deceased was lying dead. There were two wounds on her neck and another on her right shoulder, and all her clothes were besmeared with blood. Just then the accused was brought there by the police sepoy. There were two knives on the ground near where the deceased was lying. These were the two knives I saw. The blade of one of the knives was bent as it is now. Both knives had fresh blood on them. They were taken possesion of by Inspector Nolan. On the morning of the 3rd instant I prepared the deceased's food for her, and I put it into this *vattee*, and I put some water for her into this *lota*. The *lota* bears my name. The *vattee* and the *lota* were tied up by me in this cloth (produced). The *vattee* and the *lota* were found tied up in the cloth lying on the ground about three yards from where the deceased was lying. The police took possession of them.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said when the accused came to my house, on the 25th ultimo, and asked the deceased to go with him I did not abuse him and did not hear the deceased abuse him. She was then in my house. I did not see any one with the accused when he came on the 25th ultimo.

Bhamboo Vithoo, an operative in the Sun Mill, Kooshna Itho, a labourer, employed at Peroo Mahomed Mill, gave corroborative evidence.

Issack Arabi, a hawker in cutlery, said that on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 8 a.m., while he was seated on the roadside, at Chimna Butcher's Street, the accused came to him and purchased two knives from him and paid him ten pice for the same. The knives produced in court were the identical knives purchased from him by the accused. On the following day, at about noon, the accused was brought to him by the police and he (witness) identified him as the person who purchased the knives from him on the previous day.

The policeman No. 1587 spoke regarding the arrest of the accused. Inspector Nelmes, in his evidence, described the position in which he saw the deceased lying on the road on the day in question. He said that in consequence of certain information received by him, he went to a spot, and saw the body of the deceased lying in a pool of blood. The Inspector also saw two knives lying by the side of the deceased's body, stained with fresh blood. He took charge of those two knives. The accused was then in custody of a policeman, and his clothes were saturated with blood. The deceased's clothes were also covered with blood. On searching the person of the accused, the Inspector found a summons signed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused had cuts on both his hands, and he was consequently sent to the J. J. Hospital.

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence of the witnesses, remarked that undoubtedly the accused had committed the murder of the deceased. He apparently went armed with the two knives with the intention of murdering his wife.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of wilful murder against Heeroo.

The Coroner then formally committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE MADHAVDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for a week's adjournment of the hearing of a rule, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, consented to the adjournment, which was granted by his Lordship.

RE LILLADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Anderson moved for a week's postponement of the hearing of the rule taken out by the insolvent for the insertion of the names of certain of his creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE WILLIAM RICHARD CLARKE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE RAGHAVJEE HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for two month's extension of the interim order on the ground that several police proceedings were pending against the insolvent. His Lordship granted the extension as applied for.

RE MAHOMED BHARMULL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the books of accounts were with the alleged partner of the insolvent, and consequently he was not ready with the hearing of the petition. His Lordship granted the extension.

RE RASTAMJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that his client had prepared a deed of composition, which was signed by sixteen out of twenty of his creditors. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Ramchandra, *alias* Rambhow Babajee Mali; Gann Sakharam Madick and others; Harry Walter; Charles Stephens Aldworth; Raghu Rama; Shamrao Bhow Kothare; Nicholas Hand; Kirparam Parbhuram; Harichandra Ramchandra; Kanjee Dayal; Moosa Jusab; and Narayen Mangesh Wagle.

THE INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE FORCE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., has forwarded the following letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation respecting the proceedings of the Government Committee in the Increase of the Police Force.

Junagadh, 2nd March 1894.

To Thomas Blaney, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—As it was at the instance of the Corporation that I was nominated a member of the Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for a further increase in the city police force, I think it right to lay before them the circumstances under which I felt myself precluded from joining in the report of the Committee or recording a minute of dissent, and compelled to withdraw from it after presenting a letter of simple protest.

2. I cannot place these circumstances before the Corporation better than by giving a brief account of the proceedings of the Committee.

3. I was informed by Government of my appointment by a letter, dated 18th November 1893, and on the 29th November, when away from town, I received a letter from the Secretary of the Committee, dated 28th November, asking me to attend the first meeting of the Committee on the 30th November 1893. It was impossible for me to do so, and I telegraphed to the Secretary to that effect. As I learnt afterwards, the reason for this short notice was to enable one of the members, Mr. Cotton, to record a minute of the fullest approval of the proposals for the joint consideration of which the Committee was appointed, before the Committee had even entered upon its deliberations. The opinion of a gentleman of Mr. Cotton's position, ability and experience would at all times be most valuable; but he could hardly be said to have discharged the joint deliberative function, which rests upon the members of all Committees, by walking off after recording a minute. The incident is described in the minutes of the Committee, which were written, not by the Secretary, but by another member of the Committee, Mr. Campbell, and it is related therein as follows:—

"The orders of Government constituting the Committee are read. The Chairman states the chief reason for having so early a meeting is that one of the members, Mr. Cotton, leaves for England by mail of December 2nd. As the members had not the opportunity of reading the Police Commissioner's letter, the present must be considered a preliminary meeting. Mr. Cotton asks the Chairman to allow him to read a memorandum he has prepared after studying the Commissioner's letter. The Chairman agrees and Mr. Cotton's memorandum is read and put in. Mr. Cotton asks if any member has any remarks to make. As no member expresses any dissent, the Chairman decides the memorandum should be considered when the report is being prepared and should be attached to it as a part of the proceeding."

4. The next meeting was held on the 7th December 1893, and I went to it, prepared to do, to the best of my ability, my part in the enquiry and deliberation it never occurred to me to doubt, would be at once undertaken by the Committee. My surprise may be imagined when I found that the Chairman got up and made a few short remarks which he told us, were confidential, and then he said (I prefer to quote from the minutes), "As regards our procedure to-day, I would suggest that if any gentleman dissents from any of the proposals contained in the letter of the Commissioner of Police, he should state his reasons for dissent." After some, time during which we sat looking at each other's faces, I ventured to suggest that the proper procedure would be, in the first instance, to see if there were statements of facts in the Commissioner's letter which required enquiry or verification, and that, if there were, such inquiry should be made. I had flattered myself that I had put forward my suggestion at once mildly but convincingly. I was not therefore a little surprised to find that my gentle suggestion was denounced by the Chairman and some of the members as simply impossible; and the Commissioner of Police looked at me in mute reproach at my presumption in requiring his facts to be investigated and verified. It was, I believe, Mr. Campbell who solemly assured me that Government had set the Committee only an exercise in dialectics, and the Chairman ruled that "the intention of Government in referring the papers to the Committee was that the Commissioner's report should be considered to establish the facts which it contains." I had nothing to do but to bow respectfully to the Chairman's ruling, and only begged that it should be recorded. A question was thereupon at once raised, whether it was at all necessary to keep minutes, and it was ultimately decided that, though it was perfectly useless to do so, as members had ears to hear what was said in Committee, my wish might be gratified in that respect out of indulgence for my weakness. Nothing remained to do after this but to carry the Commissioner's proposals by acclamation, for not a single reason for dissent was forthcoming. The prospect of so easy a victory did not, however, seem to be quite satisfactory, and Mr. Douglas interposed with the suggestion that, though the Chairman's ruling was correct and that no enqury could be made into the Commissioner's facts, still "he thought it would be suitable that any member should be allowed to ask the Commissioner any question on any point in the Commissioner's letter, regarding which the member might desire further information." The Chairman thereupon agreed "that the Commissioner of Police may be asked questions regrding the statements contained in his letter." This was scarcely a logical position in view of the Chairman's previous ruling, or a very satisfactory one in reference to my conception of the functions of the Committee. But as I hoped that a little cross-questioning of the Commissioner mighht succeed in showing to the Committee the necessity of an enquiry, I at once undertook to put some questions. But again, to my surprise, I was told that neither the questions nor answers were to be recorded. As it was impossible not to realize that my efforts to do what I honestly considered to be my duty were treated and resented as idle obstruction, and that my questioning were to be dedicated to empty air, I declined the fruitless task. What followed had best be quoted from the minutes pre-pared by Mr. Campbell.

"On enquiry whether such questions and answeres should form part of the minutes of the meeting, the Chairman holds that as members persent will hear and can note any point, their entry in the minutes is not necessary. As Mr. Mehta declines to put any question to the Commissioner unless the questions and answers are recorded, the Chairman remrks that while personally he sees no necessity for it, is any member attaches importance to the point, "the questions and answers may be recorded."

As I thought that one meeting would be devoted to settle the course of proceduer to be adopted by the Committee, I was not, I confess, so fully prepared, as I otherwise should have been, to carry on the interrogation. I tried, however, to do what I could. In the first place I thought it was necessary to ask the Commissioner to state, more clearly and definitely than he had done in his letter, whether the object of the further increase was simply to enable the police to cope with the ordinary work of the city or to strengthen it for serious emergencies like the August riots. In the second place I wanted to sift the assertion about the men and officers being cruelly overworked, and the necessity of "reducing the hours of duty which the Commissioner" is compelled to exact from Europeans and Natives." I put some questions on the first point without getting very satisfactory answers. When I came to the second, the Commissioner flatly declined to give answers. I asked him "what work was taken out of each policeman," with the view of enabling the Committee to judge whether too many hours of work were or were not exacted from each policeman. The answer I received is recorded in the minutes as follows:—

"The details of the police work are in my hand. I have given such details as I think necessary in my report to Government. I do not think it necessary to give any details in addition to those shown in para. 18 of my report."

The above answer does not fully record what the Commissioner said. What he really said was that the hours of work was purely an administrative matter and that he declined to give the details I asked for, as the Committee or any other person had no right to interfere with his arrangements in that respect. I tried in vain to explain to the Commissioner that nobody had the remotest conception of interfering with his administrative arrangements, but that my question was asked for the purpose of eliciting the detailed extent of the alleged overwork. But all to no purpose; and I gave up the task of questioning in despair.

5. I still, however, attended the next meeting which was held on the 14th December 1893. I made another effort to explain to the Commissoner the object of my questions and to indicate to the Committee the several points on which it was desirable to obtain some further information and to make some further investigation, if for no other purpose, at least for the purpose of being in a position to define what should be the extent of the further increase. But it was all of no use. The meeting was adjourned to next day, the 15th December, on which day, as I informed the Committee, I could not attend as I had to leave town. At that meeting the proposals to be embodied in the report of the Committee appear to have been settled, and on the following Tuesday, the 21st December, the report was signed with minutes appended by Messrs. Cotton, Douglas, Vijbhookandas and Campbell.

6. In due course I received a letter from the Secretary, dated the 22nd December 1893, enclosing a copy of the report, and enquiring if I would sign it, adding that "at the same time I am to state that the Committee has been dissolved, but that if you will be good enough to forward your minute, it will be appended to the report to be submitted to Government." I wrote back on the 27th, asking for copies of the minutes of proceedings as well as of the minutes appended by members of the Committee. The minutes of proceedings were supplied, but I was told that "it is not necessary that copies of the minutes recorded by other members should be supplied to you." On pointing out why they should be supplied, I was informed by a letter, dated 4th January 1894, "that as all the minutes made by the other members of the Committee were neither read at the meeting of the Committee nor circulated to the members, it is not necessary to send them to you for your perusal." I was further informed that "the report of the Committee has been already submitted to Government," and was requested to forward my minute as early as possible for submission to Government. I wrote to the Secretary to enter a protest against the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Committee had been conducted and received the reply that "your letter of the 6th January 1894 has been recorded and that your protest cannot form part of the proceedings of the Committee which has been already dissolved," and I was requested "to state weather you intend to forward your minute of dissent." I replied to the effect that "I am entirely unable to understand how my protest cannot form part of the proceedings of the Committee on the ground that it has been dissolved, while my letter containing it has been recorded in spite of the very same dissolution. I equally fail to understand that, if the Committee is dissolved and is thus *functus officio*, the Chairman can still ask me to send my minute of dissent, while rejecting my minute containing my protest." I added that "it seems to me that the only course now open to me is to ask you to send on this, as well as my letter of the 6th January, to Government."

7. I should like to add that it is true that the resolution of Government appointing the Committee requests it "to take into consideration the arguments advanced by the Commissioner of Police in favour of an increase of the city police." But it never occurred to me that Government could intend to put the narrow interpretation upon the word 'arguments,' that the Chairman of the Committee did. The word 'arguments' as it appears in the resolution, was not unnaturally understood by me in the general popular sense in which it is sometimes used to include statements of facts as well as the inferences drawn from them. There were two circumstances which justified the more comprehensive interpretation. It could be scarcely imagined that Government would delegate to a Committee the task of examining simply the correctness of the Commissioner's logic, on which it was bound after all to exercise its own judgment. Secondly, if such was the intention, it would scarcely be worth while to ask the Corporation, as Government did, to recommend a nominee "leaving it to the Corporation to decide in what capacity their nominee should join the Committee, whether merely as a member appointed to watch the interest of the Corporation or as one duly qualified to represent the views of that body." I do not think the Corporation would have cared to recommend a nominee if that nominee was only to watch the interesting, but not very useful, process of scrutinizing the dialectical capacity displayed by the Commissioner in his letter. As to how the nominee of the Corporation could have been in a position to represent the views of that body in such a function, it is impossible to conceive.—I beg, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which summonses were issued against Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Company, agents of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Mill, on a charge of violating the provisions of the Factory Act, in that they did not allow a day's holiday to their workmen between the 11th and 21st February, both days inclusive.

Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, who appeared for the defendants, said that the agents against whom the summonses were taken out had nothing to do with the internal management of the mill, which was left to the manager, Mr. Vulabhdas Vicaji. He had given the orders to the workmen. Those workmen, he was instructed to say were then repairing the machinery. The manager had no intention to violate the law. He mixed the "holiday" as mentioned in the Act with a Sunday, and he thought that a Sunday could be taken as a holiday. Under these circumstances he asked the Court to treat the case from the point of view of the defendants. At any rate, he submitted that the agents were not the party to be brought before the court.

The Magistrate thereupon amended the summonses, and the name of the manager was substituted for the agents.

Mr. Alfred Shore, M. I. M. E. Acting Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, on whose information the summonses were granted, repeated his statement to the effect that he suddenly went to the mill in question on the 21st February. On entering the blow-room he found the men at work among the machinery. Going into the spinning-room, he found men at work at the spinning mules in different parts of the room. He took down the names of the workmen, and when compared with the names on the muster-roll, they showed that those men had not had a day's holiday since the last stopping day, which was on the 11th February.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that the offence was not committed intentionally, and that it was the result of misunderstanding on the part of the manager. Technically, an offence had been committed. But taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case his Worship would only sentence him to pay a nominal fine of Rs. 10.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RULES FOR THE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

1. That it is open to all Club Yachts.
2. That it is raced under the rules regulating the conduct of the Club Regattas.
3. That the time allowances for each competing Yacht are regulated according to the different rating measurements of the Yachts.
4. That the three different races for the cup are sailed over separate courses, the courses and dates on which the three cup races will be sailed to be fixed by the Sailing Committee during the month of November in each year. (Impracticable this year).
5. That the Cup may be won by any Royal Bombay Yacht Club Yacht winning the best of three Races throughout the Season. The Cup to remain the property of the Club and to be always kept in the Club House unless won successively for three years by the Same Yacht and same owner. In which case the Cup becomes the property of such owner.
6. That 3-5ths of the total entrance fees for all cup races in one year go to the winner of the year and 2-5ths to the second Yacht; and that the member's name owning the winning Yacht be recorded on the cup along with the name of his Yacht and the year and date when the race was sailed.
7. A sail over will be permitted.
8. Entrance Fees to be Rs. 15 per Yacht for the 3 races.
9. The position of each Yacht in each race will be noted and counted towards a win, for instance.

	A	B	
1st Race	1	2	
2nd "	3	4	"A" wins.
3rd "	2	1	
	6	7	

10. If a competing Club Yacht does not start in any race such Yacht will have the greatest number of points alloted to her i. e. if 5 boats start she would be No. 6.

11. Any Yacht making an alteration from the last Regatta trim must be remeasured, and intimation of the change of rating furnished with the entry.

That the Challenge Cup Races for the season 1893-94 be held on the following dates. Starting at 3 30 P. M.

FIRST.—Saturday, 10th March, course twice round No. 1 Association course.

SECOND.—Saturday, 17th March, course, Round Light Ship, keeping Light Ship, on starboard hand finishing at the Pilot Schooner.

THIRD.—Saturday, 21st April, course twice round No. 1 Association course reversed.

Entries must be sent to the Hon: Secretary not later than the following dates:—

8th March, 15th March and 19th April 1894.

JUDGE—Commander Maurice Bean.

STARTER—Captain K. Macaulay.

By order of the Sailing Committee.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Hon: Secretary.

Lord Rosebery has informed Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., with reference to the representations jointly made by members of Parliament and the Anglo-Armenian Association on behalf of the persecuted bishops in Asia Minor, who have been expelled from their sees on groundless charges, that Her Majesty's Government have failed to secure the release of the Archbishop of Marash and Zeitoun, now in Aleppo gaol. With regard to the Bishop of Arabgir, who is detained in Jerusalem, and whose theological seminary has been broken up, Lord Rosebery is officially informed that "the bishop is not a prisoner, but residing in the Armenian convent, where he is treated like the other inmates." Owing to these unsatisfactory replies the subject will be again brought before the notice of Parliament in pursuance of a resolution of the Council of the Armenian Association.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALLA VALAD DATTU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, in January last, convicted him of rape, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The accused was proved to have committed an outrage upon a girl name Wanu, about nine years of age, during the absence of her parents from home. On their return, the girl made a report to them, in consequence of which the police were communicated with. The police took no steps, and the girl's father reported the matter to Mr. Seddon, First-class Magistrate of Shirpur, who committed the accused for trial. The Sessions Judge remarked that cases of this kind were very difficult to prove, but in the present instance a strong case had been made out; the offence being aggravated by the girl's age. He sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

DESECRATION OF A MOSQUE.

INSPERATRIX VS. GOPAL BHAU AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, who, in September last, convicted the accused of having desecrated a mosque, and sentenced them, each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Fourteen Hindus had been charged before the Magistrate with rioting with deadly weapons, on the night of the 11th August last, near Chinchpoogly. It appeared that a crowd of about 200 Hindus were throwing stones at some Mahomedans, who were standing near a mosque in the locality, and as the assailants refused to leave the place, the accused and a dozen other men were arrested by the police. In defence, it was contended that the identification of the assailants had not been extablished; and that, if they were present, they were there as members of a lawful assembly joined together for self-defence against the attacks of Mahomedans. The Magistrate sentenced the accused as mentioned above. Their Lordships, on a review of the evidence, declined to interfere, and rejected the appeal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE s s Lanark, 1973 tons, Captain W Cross, cleared yesterday for Aden and Havre, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Barque Goldin Fleece. 500 tons, Captain N Way, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius. (25th January) with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassum.

THE s s Banda, 2,005 tons, Captain T. Schuldt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (27th January) via Autmerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and o.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (17th February) via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Garden, Mr Strettan, Mr A D Carvalho, Mr J Brown, two soldiers, and 99 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco Balduino, Captain A Cruciani, sailing to-day the 8th March, to Genoa from Victoria Dock:—Mr Kilburn and Mrs Kilburn, Mr and Mrs Dagliesh, and child, Mr Leon Dosogne, Consul General of Belgium, Mrs Dosogne, 2 children and European nurse, Mr Mason and Mrs Mason, Mr and Mrs Knapp and child, Mr A Verdanega, Lt G F Bayley, Captain and Mrs Gavazzi, Mr and Mrs Dallas, and 3 children, Mr W S Mayer, Mr Townsend, Mr Coolidge, Mr R Tryon, Mrs Herbert, child and ayah, Mr A Sorabshah, Lt Stewart, Mr Rehimtoola and servant, Mr J D F Harvey, Mr J Eylis Harvey, and 25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Asama	2450	Smith	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
C	H Maru	2031	MacMillan	China	9-3	Tata & Sons
F	Eton	1746	Newcombe	Dunkirk		Bombay Co
E	Urania	1703	Smith	Not fixed		W&A Graham
H	Elton	1596	Payne	Hamburgh		The Bombay Co
K	G M's Mowe	850	Hartman	Not fixed		Man-of-war German Govt.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Bhownagur		Shepherd & Co
M	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
N	Ethelaida	1705	Steel	Antwerp	15-3	K Nixon & Co
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	12-3	A Simeon
P	Lombardy	1571	Tindall	Mauritius	9-3	H C Joosub
Q	Preston	1447	Dodd	Hamburgh	9-3	T Morrison
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Bahaduri	828	Keyzer	Karachi	7-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsulnr	2711		London	20-3	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	Genoa	8-3	C Borboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Tognasso	China	10-3	C Borboro
5	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O Co
6	Thames	2101	Seaton	China	8-3	P & O Co
7	Verawa	2059	Mackinlay	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	9-3	A L S N Co
9	Arara	2441	Kerga	Marseilles	8-3	K Nixon & Co
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	7-3	E Bates & Co
13	Lanark	1973	Cross	Havre	8-3	K Nixon & Co
16	Malwa	1694	Weighell	Not fixed		P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thursday, March 8.

H. M. S. Boadicea .... 2532 .... Government

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Banda (s)	Schuldt	Hamburg, Jan 27.
	Golden Fleece (bq).	Way	Mauritius, Jan 25.
	Purulia (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kt. of St. John (s)	Cunningham.	Marseilles.
	Clan McIntyre (s)	Hill	Coconada.
	Virawa (s)	Mckinlay	Calcutta, &c
	Colaba (s)	Browne	Rangoon, &c.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lanark, Cross, for Havre, &c.

" D Balduino, Cruciani, for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Banda, for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

" Imaum, for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
2	Eridan s	Etienne	Colombo, Feb 23.
	Catherine Apcar s	Olifent	Hongkong, Feb 14.
	Dunera s	Smith	London, Jan 27.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Steamer Kistna; ships Cutch Merchant and Belfast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
1	Tellus s	Hongkong.
2	Rajpootana s	Bombay.
3	Kangra s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
1	Putiala s	Negapatam.
	Nadir s	Calcutta.
2	Rajpootana s	Calcutta.
	Dilwara s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—184 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; 27 cases indigo, F Khoobchand; 7 cases nutmeg, M Cassombhoy and Co; 28 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 22 bales skins, E Purdina; 10 bales skins, H A H Janmamed; 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 227 cwts olibanum, P Jamnadas; 375 cwts nutmeg, H S H Soomar; 34 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co.

Peninsulnr s—4,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelaida s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chelydra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 10,002 cwts linseed, V Toolsidas.

FOR HAVRE.

Lanark s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Preston s—330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 45 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

Elton s—650 cwts myrabollams O Martin and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell; 8,000 cwts linseed, and 1,600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Urania s—16,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 26,009 cwts linseed and 8,004 cwts ground nut, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Arara s—1,980 cwts ground nuts, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,200 cwts mowraseed, and 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales twist, J A Wadia; 215 bales twist, R Dadabhoy.

Bisagno s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas, E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales twist, R Dadabhoy; 75 bales twist, J A Wadia.

Thibet s—285 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Bisagno s—400 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hirosaima Maru s—347 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 80 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Thibet s—164 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co; 40 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jeharam Hurjeewandas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!! ! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Cawnpore Twill Shirts, with Collars attached, superior make and style. White or Fancy Stripes.—Rs. 15 for 6.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HUNGARIAN POTTERY.—A Consignment of this Exquisite Ware, consisting of Vases, Flower Pots, Pedestals, etc., has been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, Four Certificated ENGINEERS, for Water Works. Salary Rs. 130 per month. Send Testimonials to CHARLES BRIGGS, care of Post Master, Cawnpore.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms, "No. 258," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. BEYNON'S Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Saddle, etc., at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, to be SOLD, TOMORROW.

FOR SALE.—An AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE, Latest Talking Machine invented. Apply sharp 12 to 2 or 5 to 8 P.M. to KILLELEA, Room 45, Watson's Appolo Bunder Hotel.

FOR ILLUMINATION purposes, Rutnagur's Patent Globe BUTTYS can be had from S. M RUTNAGUR, the Sole Patentee and Importer, at 27, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Small and Light VICTORIA. Price Rs 275. Also a Set of Black and Brass Harness for above, new (last October) English reins, price Rs. 30. The lot for Rs. 300. Apply CHAPLAIN of Colaba.

MATHERAN.—TO LEE—"St. Elmo' and "Jewajee Hall." The former Bungalow was occupied last hot season by Col. Bythell and family, and the latter is a new Bungalow, recently built near "St. Elmo." Both Bungalows are centrally situated near the Gymkhana and the Rugby Hotel and command an excellent view of the sea. For rent, accommodation and other particulars apply to Proprietors, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

PEARSE'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Address: Apollo Street.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge, "Malabar Hill," Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V., care of this Paper.

PANCHGANI.—HOUSES TO LET, for the coming Hot Season. Undersigned has Several Well-Furnished Houses and Cottages still Unlet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. AIKIN.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRENCH and GERMAN, TAUGHT QUICKLY by an Experienced English Tutor. Terms moderate. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to TUTOR, care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel, Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. Nvember 15th, 1893.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PSSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports further extra allotments of Indian Council Wire Transfers, say, 13½ lakhs on Calcutta, and 8½ lakhs on Bombay, at the enhanced rates of 1s. 2 1-32d. to 1s. 2 3-32d., besides a quarter-of-a-lakh of Bills on Madras at 1s. 2 1-16d. The Exchange Banks further advanced their buying rate on Bombay by 1-16d. yesterday, to 1s. 1 5/8d. Consols were ¼ per cent. higher at 99 7/8 ex. div.; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109 ex. div. About £125 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £59 7/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced ½d. to 27½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¾ cent per oz. dearer, at 68 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London, ¼ cent higher, at 88½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was half a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18½.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was quoted yesterday at 4s. 10½d. Ex Quay, tone of the market steady, and Linseed at 38½ cif. sellers. April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone firmer.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Imports 23,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for July-August.

In New York 7 9-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for June were 12 points higher, at 7·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	12,000	10,000	24,000
Three days' do. ...	33,000	28,000	58,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,238,000	4,327,000	6,205,000

There has been more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, more particularly by the Mills, which have bought 1,750 bales in all, consisting of 400 Mowa, at Rs. 194-96; 300 Oojein, at Rs. 173; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 177; and Cutchgaum, at 163-64; 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 194½; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 196; Bengal, at Rs. 164; Bhusawal, at Rs. 182; Khangaum at Rs. 188; and Palitana, at Rs. 198; while exporters have taken only 200 Bengal, at Rs. 169; and 100 Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 205; and have contracted for 300 "Fine" Dhollera, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 198 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent for export, the feeling being quiet, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have also been in but slight enquiry by shippers, and this market also has remained quiet, with, however, some further decline in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, which we now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0 to	Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	„ 6-8-0 to	„ 6-9-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-1-0 to	„ 6-3-0 „
Do. Red do.	„ 5-8-0 to	„ 5-9-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	11,059	bales.
Wheat........................	11,185	cwts.
Linseed	25,692	„
Rapeseed	9,159	„
Gingelly........................	3,946	„
Groundnuts	5,882	„
Castorseed........................	5,342	„
Rice	13,229	„

FREIGHTS are quiet; and holders of forward tonnage are now open to accept 3d. to 6d. per ton less.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1-8d. Demand; and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but after the large amount of Bills that were placed during the past two days there was a lull to-day, and the bullion dealers, and the Bazaar were consequently immediately on the alert, and a fair amount of Silver business also having been reported, our market gave way 1-8d. during the day. 1s. 2 5-16d. was done at the opening for three months' sight Credits for cash, and, before 2 o'clock, 1s. 2 3-16d. was reported, forward quotations being 1-32d. for month lower, and the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 1 31-32d. to 1s. 2d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·49½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 7/8 for Fours for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement at the end of this month. The price for Money was at one time quoted at 103 1/8; but it receded again, and the opening rates were again quoted at closing, in a steady market. The price of 3½ per Cents declined to 99 3/8.

SHARES are quiet with quotations generally unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 3, compared with the statement of February 24, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 24. Rs.	March 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	40,13,659	40,75,623
Do. do. at Branches	54,17,871	64,44,256
Other Deposits	2,64,11,700	2,90,31,406
Post Bills	6,201	6,201
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,64,619	31,07,231
Rs. ...	5,35,64,050	5,70,14,717
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	87,55,826	84,14,962
Cash Credits on do. do.	74,08,356	75,13,448
Loans do. do.	73,15,739	71,26,762
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,69,27,254	1,55,36,809
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80,202		
Applied in reduction ...... „ 2,85,000		
	3,93,364	3,95,202
Stamps &c.	22,090	22,842
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	6,05,805	9,73,140
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,35,616	1,70,31,552
Rs. ...	5,35,64,050	5,70,14,717

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mails for Madagascar close at Durban at noon on Thursday, the 8th instant.
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius noon Monday, 12th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	2	31 p.m.	...	22
Suez	7	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	38	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	23	...	1
„ Madras........	..	37	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 6.

10 p.m.	75·8

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	70·8
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DHAIRYAWAN—At his residence, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, Vasudeo Krishnarao Dhairyawan, Esq., B. A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Bombay University, aged 43. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—February 28, at Alipore, Seetarampore, the wife of Edgar C Agabeg, MIMM, of a daughter.

GALLOWAY—March 4, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of J Galloway, Manager, Calcutta Hydraulic Press, of a daughter.

GUISE—February 20, the wife of Rivett F Guise, Bengal Police, of a son.

MORGAN—March 2, at Mercara, the wife of James T Morgan, of a son.

SMITH—February 16, at Meiktila, Upper Burma, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Smith, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUDLESTON—ROBERTS—February 28, at All Saints' Church, Ajmere, by the Rev W Hesketh-Biggs, Andrew John, eldest son of W Hudleston, Esq, C S I, of Hutton John, Penrith, to Emma Marie, eldest daughter of Major Herbert Champion Roberts, late Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—February 6, on board the s s Goorkha (47deg 35m lat N, 6deg 0m long W), Robert Lancelot Clarke, Esq. of Madras.

ELLIS—February 12, at Allahabad, George James, the beloved and only son of G B R Eillis, P W D, Secretariat, aged 23 years and 8 days.

FOX—February 24, at Ghazipur. Geoffrey Fortune, aged two years, the dearly beloved youngest son of George and Margaret Fox, of Gahmar, E I R.

KLYNE—March 3, at Salem, Louisa, the beloved wife of E M Klyne, aged 32 years and 1 month.

MAXWELL-CARTER—February 24, killed by the overturning of the Dak Gharry in the dry bed of the Bindall, near Degrah, James Maxwell-Carter, Principal, N-W Railway Hill School, Mussoorie.

VEITCH—February 24, at Burjan Tea Estate, Sylhet, James B Veitch, Supdt, Lulleechera Division, North Sylhet Tea Co, Ld, in his 34th year.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

THE telegram which we publish in another column informs us that there is a general belief that Lord Rosebery contemplates an early appeal to the constituencies, and that a Dissolution is imminent. If this prevailing belief prove well-founded, then the spring will see a General Election, which will either annul or confirm the result of the appeal to the electors which in 1892 seated a Liberal Ministry on the Benches that for six years had been filled by the Unionists. Only a rash prophet would hazard a prediction on the result of this new resort to the iron dice of political party-warfare. Lord Salisbury, while still in the enjoyment of a large majority denied to his successors, deprecated any hasty resort to the chances of a General Election by the almost pathetic observation that he had never known any Government appeal to the country for a renewal of confidence, and a fresh mandat and that the answer did not prove a negative. That presentiment was justified by the result; the General Election, which after long postponement came at last, unseated his Ministry and has sufficed to give the then Opposition nearly two years lease of office. Why should Lord Rosebery, Premier for scarce three days, resolve to dare the perils which have been fatal to well nigh all his predecessors? He has inherited the official majority of thirty-six or thirty-eight, which sufficed to keep Mr. Gladstone in power since August 1892, and it seems a tempting of Providence to throw it into the melting pot in the hope that it will come out larger and better tempered. There is no valid reason, so far as we can see at this distance, for supposing that he will receive from the fickle constituencies a majority larger than that which was given to Mr. Gladstone. The opposition of Mr. Labouchere and his party to his Lorship's appointment to the Premiership has already ceased, as was to be expected; but acceptance of the inevitable is not always the equivalent of the pledge of enthusiastic support. If the new Premier decide to go to the country without delay, he must put some definite question or some scheme of policy before the Electors. It is not easy to see what his Lordship's battle-cry will be. The Home Rule question was placed in the forefront at the last election; it cannot be made to do duty a second time. The House of Lords indeed "poisoned" the Employers' Liability Bill, which now lies stark and cold in the limbo of abortive measures. But the timely warnings of the Duke of Devonshire and other prominent Liberal Unionists led to a compromise in the case of the Parish Councils Bill, which will find its place on the State Book. No indictment of the House of Lords on that count is possible. The Upper House has not been afforded an opportunity of dealing with the One Man One Vote Bill, or with Welsh Disestablishment

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IT will be difficult to draw up a formidable indictment against the House of Lords as matters stand, and without such an indictment it is difficult to see on what ground the Government can ask the country for a renewal of its confidence and a new mandat. It is sufficiently evident from the tenour of the Duke of Devonshire's speech at Yeovil, on Tuesday, that the Opposition have no desire to promote or precipitate a dissolution. The leader of the Liberal Unionists, on the contrary, promises that no factious opposition will be brought to bear on the Government. The Unionists, he states, are in no hurry to displace the Government, and provided that Home Rule be shelved, and measures for the financial interests of the country and the strengthening of the navy be brought forward, they will be left in peace. The moderation of this language is perhaps a little suspicious; it may even suggest to Lord Rosebery that the Opposition dread an appeal to the country. If there appears to be any good reason for such dread—any increase, for example, of the number of Liberal electors placed on the last register—there would be encouragement for hastening that appeal to the *ultima ratio*, which his Grace of Devonshire appears to deprecate. But apart from such considerations, which can scarcely be guaged at their right value at a distance, there seems to be no strong motive to decide Lord Rosebery to put all upon a cast of the dice within a few hours of his accession to the high office of Prime Minister. Such an act would violate the Spanish maxim, not to play away the sun before sunrise. Whether there be an election cry to go to the country with, or whether there be a *casus belli* against the House of Lords is a moot point. But there can be little doubt that all the same dissolution is believed to be in the air. Even three weeks ago the cautious *Economist* marked the prevailing feeling on the subject, and said that "rightly or wrongly, a large portion of the public seems to have made up its mind that a dissolution is about to take place. The air is full of such rumours, and the chiefs of the two great parties give a certain colour to them by enjoining on their supporters the necessity for special watchfulness, and for a concentration of their energies upon 'the inevitable struggle.' It is, of course, by no means impossible, or, indeed, improbable that this feeling of expectation and unrest is entirely without foundation, and that in reality the Ministry have no sort of intention of risking the loss of office. At the same time the feeling that a General Election is impending, and may be upon us at any moment, is too well marked to be altogether ignored." That feeling seems now to have become more pronounced.

OF the forty-four items on the agenda for to-day's sitting of the Municipal Corporation by far the most important is that which relates to the consideration of the papers sent in by the Government of Bombay in regard to the proposed increase of the police force of the town and island. In September last the Commissioner of Police submitted to Government a carefully-compiled report dealing with the need for a considerable increase in the police force of the city in view of the experience of the memorable riots of the previous month. Before the riots occurred Government had sanctioned an increase of five European officers and 285 native policemen, and this increase has been recently effected. It should also be remembered that in 1889 the then Commissioner, Colonel Wilson, applied for an increase of 400 officers and men to the police force. The Committee appointed to consider the application was so convinced of its moderation that they recommended the number should be 600 instead of 400. The Government, however, considered that both the Committee and Colonel Wilson had gone beyond the needs of the case, and only sanctioned an augmentation of rather less than 300 men. In justice to the Committee it should, however, be stated that their conclusions were in part based upon incorrect premises. It was believed that the population of the town and island had so rapidly increased that it numbered 904,000 odd, but the census of 1891 showed this estimate exceeded the actual figures by 80,000. The considerations which have actuated Mr. Vincent in the proposals he has placed before the Government are mainly these: that compared with leading European cities, and in India with Calcutta, and most other towns of importance, the Bombay proportion of police to population is insufficient; that the police are over-worked, and that some considerable lightening of the existing pressure of duty is necessary; that the regulation of street traffic and of public entertainments are important police duties, which, without further considerable increase, the force cannot properly fulfil. Briefly put, the comparison of the two principal towns in India made in Mr. Vincent's report, shows that Calcutta has a total force of 2,873 men and Bombay of 1,938, the respective populations according to the last census being 750,000 and 804,604; so that with 54,000 more inhabitants than Calcutta, Bombay has 935 less men employed as a civic force in maintaining peace and order. Mr. Vincent therefore has a strong comparative case when he asks for an increase of 20 Europeans, 117 mounted native police (in addition to the 33 already employed) and 150 additional foot police, thus bringing up the total force to 2,556, or one to every 315 of population. Mr. Vincent recommends that the mounted police be armed with lance, sword, and carbine, and that the Europeans and Native officers be armed with swords and revolvers. He is also of opinion that the latter weapon should be carried by all European officers, and that the armed branch of the Native police be furnished with carbine and sword bayonets. "With a force thus increased and re-constituted," he observes, "it would be possible for the Bombay police to discharge the manifold duties of prevention and detection of offences and crimes, of preventing ordinary disturbances, and regulating enormous traffic in this ever-growing city in the way it should be done, but which it has never been practicable to even attempt."

Mr. Vincent's report was referred by the Government of Bombay to a committee consisting of Brigadier-General Budgen, chairman; Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay; Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. C. Douglas; Mr. G. Cotton; the Hon. Mr. Pheroshah M. Mehta; Aga Akbar Shah; Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram; and Mr. Vincent himself. The report of this well-chosen committee was sent in before the close of the year, signed by seven of the nine members, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram adding to his signature, however, the qualifying words: "With the modifications mentioned in my note appended herewith." The two missing signatures are those of Mr. Cotton, who was unexpectedly called to England on private affairs, and Mr. Mehta, who as will be seen by the letter he has addressed to the President of the Corporation strongly objects to the methods of procedure adopted by the Committee. The majority of the Committee are of opinion that the Commissioner of Police should have the further assistance for which he asks. They point out, that apart from the recent disturbances, the pressure of overwork has been steadily growing. So great has this pressure become that, except when on leave, in every year each European undergoes 365 days and at least 200 nights duty, and each native 120 days and 240 nights duty. Festivals and other holidays, public meetings, and public and private entertainments add to the ordinary work. The Committee are satisfied that so excessive a demand on the energies of the force is neither just nor advisable. Complaint has frequently been made of the lack of adequate police supervision of the street traffic, but both Mr. Vincent and the Committee trace this state of things to the real source—that the street traffic has like the city outgrown the limits of the power of the existing force to cope with it. The Commissioner admits that both in regard to the regulation of street traffic, and the general maintenance of order, the Bombay police are lacking. But he points out that this is inevitable with an undermanned force. With great candour he declare that "the necessity for more vigorous action exists will not be denied by anyone who knows the inner parts of the city; but with an utterly inadequate force it is simply impossible to work the men harder than is done already." These considerations have evidently been duly weighed by the Committee, who, in recommending the proposed increase, say that, considering the proved overwork of the present force, the growing burden of their ordinary duties, the augmented power of the influences that make for disorder, the increase asked for by the Commissioner is necessary and is moderate.

Writing without an opportunity of fully conferring with his colleagues on the Committee, Mr. Cotton sends in a minute forming a useful addendum to the report, and giving the weight of his experience in favour of the recommendations of Mr. Vincent. From his position as a leading mill-owner Mr. Cotton can speak authoritatively upon the comparitively new factor in the question arising from the attraction of mill labour to Bombay from all parts of India. These operatives, he points out, have potentialities for organised mischief, if so disposed, not hitherto existing on so large a scale. Mr. Douglas also adds a minute in which he calls attention to a point that has rather been lost sight of—the expansion of the city from year to year. During the twenty-eight years he has been resident in Bombay he has seen "miles of what was once barren ground converted into a great industrial centre." For police purposes a growth of area as well as of population must be taken into account, and it is on the widely-scattered area of the Municipal limits that Mr. Vincent can base the strongest claim for an augmentation of nearly 500 per centum on the present number of mounted men. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram writes a minute deprecating so large an increase of the force as that recommended, and expressing his belief that all the augmentation needed is 10 European officers, or Natives possessed of equal qualifications; 75 mounted constables, and 75 foot constables. Arguing that one mounted man is equivalent to four foot police, by an ingenious mode of calculation he describes the increase he proposes, as equal to 385 men. Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay, adds to the report a minute remarkable for the uncompromising manner with which it dissects the argument brought forward in February 1892, against augmenting the police, and for the caustic reminder "that it was not foreseen how grimly eighteen months would enforce the foolishness" of these arguments. After all, however, objections to police augmentation are natural enough, when it is remembered that three-fourths of the cost of such augmentation fall entirely upon the rate-payers of the city. The Corporation will only be fulfilling its duty in seeing that the demands for further police protection are kept within legitimate bounds at a time when the financial condition of the country warrants no superfluous expenditure in any direction. On the other hand, a refusal to comply with legitimate demands on this important question would be very short-sighted economy. The police must be of sufficient numerical strength to relieve its members from excessive hours of duty, and to cope with the first risings of disorder. It is within the range of possibility that a more extensive series of riots than those of August last might break out, and it is absolutely necessary to have a civil force sufficiently large to restrain the first elements of unrest with a strong arm. For this reason we are inclined to the opinion that the Commissioner would not have exceeded the bounds of moderation had he asked for the arming of more of his men than his report proposes, as well as for a large addition to the number of European constables upon whom the real brunt of the fighting always falls. It is only by a strong police force that the defilement and looting of temples and the destruction of mosques by excited sectaries can be averted.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, as was anticipated, is to be Leader of the House of Commons, though he will retain the portfolio of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William has been in Parliament since 1868 and has served as Solicitor-General, Home Secretary, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in previous administrations. A recent writer reminds us that he was a great friend of Lord Beaconsfield, and so they were when Sir Vernon was in search of definite political views, but after he declared himself a Radical the bitterest attacks on Lord Beaconsfield's Government emanated from Sir William. He made his name famous in the columns of the *Times* as "Historicus" and in the *Saturday Review*, but both these journals to-day deem his tendencies too extremely radical. It were an interesting inquiry, says the new booklet on the House of Commons, how much of the distrust which Sir William Harcourt excited even in some Liberal circles is due to his defects and how much to his merits. He led the House in Mr. Gladstone's absence and did exceedingly well. He is an excellent and trenchant speaker, and believes in the truth of the saying that it is ridicule which kills. Mr. Shaw Lefevre who becomes President of the Local Government Board, now represents Central Bradford when he defeated the Marquis of Lorne by four hundred and sixty-five votes. He has sat in Parliament since 1866. He became Commissioner of Works in succession to Mr. Adam, when he was appointed Governor of Madras. He has also been successively Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary to the Board of Trade, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Post-master General. He has been said to be full of facts for the confutation of Mr. Balfour, and though the length of his speeches is said to be in inverse ratio to the members who wait upon his lips in the House of Commons, he always has something to say, and more gifted orators are known to sigh for his capacity at getting at the facts. In many ways he is a remarkable man. The son of a clerk of Parliaments and nephew of a Speaker he seemed born for Parliamentary duties. He accepted his pension as an ex-Minister when Mr. Gladstone's last Government was formed, but subsequently resigned it, and is said to be the only man alive or dead, who has ever, having once got a pension, voluntarily given it up.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, held last evening, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie was elected Dean, and Drs. Cowasjee Pestonjee and Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar were appointed Syndics for the current year. At a meeting of the Faculty of Law Mr. Justice Jardine was elected Dean, and the Honorable Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanji Mehta and Mr. Justice Candy were elected Syndics, and also at a meeting of the Faculty of the Civil Engineering Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave was elected Dean and Syndic for the current year. The Faculty of Arts have elected the Honorable Mr. R. G. Oxenham as Dean and the Honorable Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite in Arts, and the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann in Experimental Science, as Syndics for the present year.

AT the public meeting, held here on Tuesday the following resolutions were passed *nem. con.*:—(1) That this meeting of the inhabitants of Cawnpore protest most earnestly against the proposal to exclude cotton goods from the operations of the 1894 Tariff Bill, since without a duty on cotton goods the proposed taxation will fall on a very small section of the population. (2) That this meeting considers that the time has arrived when the cotton duties should be re-imposed, as only by so doing can the bulk of the population (who go practically untaxed and who are quite unaffected by the import duties levied on most of the articles in the new Tariff) be made to bear their fair share of the financial difficulties of the country.

A CURIOUS defect in French law was brought to light in the suit of the ex-King of Naples against his brother, Count de Bari, and Richard, the recognised son of the latter. The question was, whose son is Richard? It might have been thought that Richard's mother would be a useful witness. But as the affair is a civil one, Richard's mother cannot be questioned; for in French law a woman is considered incapable of answering a civil question.

A SCHOOL of Design for Women is to be established under the patronage of Princess Christian, and a meeting was held at the Imperial Institute to consider the scheme. The object is to teach women to design for various branches of decorative art. Its effect will, I fear, be an increase of designing females in our midst. Would not the German Kaiser be the more fitting patron for the new school? It will be remembered that he has already given evidence of his skill in deck-oration.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROSEBERY MINISTRY.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 7.

There is a general belief that Lord Rosebery contemplates an immediate appeal to the country, and that an early Dissolution has been decided upon. This impression is fully shared by the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, who are hastening their preparations for the coming electoral struggle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has been appointed Leader of the House of Commons, but will retain the portfolio of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre succeeds Mr. Fowler as President of the Local Government Board.

THE RADICAL OPPOSITION.

The opposition of Mr. Labouchere and his party to the appointment of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership has collapsed.

THE UNIONISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at Yeovil yesterday, on behalf of the Unionists, promised that no factious opposition would be brought to bear on the Government, but that his party would bitterly oppose Home Rule.

They were, he said, in no hurry to displace the Government if they shelved Home Rule, and considered measures for the financial interests of the country, as also for the strengthening of the Navy.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone succeeds the Right Honourable George Shaw-Lefevre as First Commissioner of Works.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The newspapers of all shades join in welcoming Lord Rosebery as Premier.

MR. GLADSTONE ILL.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from fever brought on by a chill, and is confined to his bed.

LATEST FROM BATHURST.

Latest advices from Bathurst state that Major Madden with his force of West Indians has stormed and burned the stockades around the village of Jambur, and that a combined attack on the Vodisalah's stronghold at Gonjur is expected to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The special London correspondent of the *Morning Post*, telegraphing on the 6th instant, says:—"I have very good authority for stating that it was not the chagrin at the rejection of the Parish Councils Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill by the House of Lords that induced Mr. Gladstone to bring his public career to a close. The precise reasons for the step are much more serious, the right hon. gentleman having resolved to retire from the Premiership because he desires that in troublous times that seem to loom on the horizon England shall have at her head a man capable of bearing the enormous strain that administration of affairs will impose upon him. A belief gains ground that war may be thrust upon Great Britain at any moment, and most uneasy feeling prevails in political circles.

"The abandonment of Radical opposition to Lord Rosebery's selection is said to be due to the leaders of the Extreme Party having been taken into Lord Rosebery's confidence regarding the gravity of the situation. It is recognised by men of all shades and opinions that it is necessary to have a man of Lord Palmerston's type at the helm at the present critical juncture; and there is every evidence that the new Prime Minister will be loyally supported. It is feared, however, that strong as his Lordship is he will not be able to hold together the discordant elements of the Gladstonian party, and that the country will shortly be in the throes of a General Election.

"In the event of the return of the Conservatives to power Lord Rosebery would again become Minister for Foreign Affairs."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief, on the conclusion of his spring tour next month, will probably join Sir Charles Crosthwaite for a week's big game shooting.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT.

Sir Charles Pritchard will introduce the Bill amending the Indian Railways Act soon after the Imperial Legislative Council assembles at Simla. It will come up for discussion in the following Session of the Government in Calcutta.

THE ARMY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

October 1 has been fixed as the approximate date on which the army re-organisation scheme shall be put in operation; the final proposals of the Government of India will be considered by the home authorities between now and then, every detail being most carefully worked out.

THE MADRAS ACCOUNTANT-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. Manisty, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, will probably be selected to act as Accountant-General in Madras, when Mr. Rawlins proceeds on leave. Mr. Manisty is senior in point of service to more than one Accountant-General having arrived in India at the end of 1873.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The Government of India have instructed the Local Governments that geological surveys should be undertaken by them mainly with a view to test the extent of metalliferous areas in the several provinces. Chota Nagpur, with its promise of gold-fields, will doubtless be systematically examined first of all.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS BILL.

The Habitual Criminals Bill is to be re-drafted by the light of recommendations made by local administrations and other authorities consulted on the subject. It will not, therefore, come before the Imperial Legislative Council until the next cold-weather session in Calcutta. There is much difference of opinion as to coercive treatment of habitual offenders, more particularly as regards the powers to be entrusted to the police.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

FURTHER RETRENCHMENTS.

In addition to the partial resumption of the famine grant and economies in expenditure the Government of India will squeeze the Local Governments in order to meet the next year's deficit. These administrations will feel the pinch severely, as they have to provide forty lakhs for exchange compensation allowances.

The *Pioneer* says this is a weak and indefensible policy of crippling the provinces, and affords yet another instance of the evil effect of exemption of cotton goods from the new duties.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TARIFF BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

At a public meeting, held at Cawnpore yesterday, the following resolutions were passed *nem. con.*

1.—That this meeting of the inhabitants of Cawnpore protests most earnestly against the proposal to exclude cotton goods from the operations of the 1894 Tariff Bill, since without a duty on cotton goods the proposed taxation will fall on a very small section of the population.

2.—That this meeting considers that the time has arrived when cotton duties should be re-imposed, as only by so doing can the bulk of the population who go practically untaxed, and who are quite unaffected by the import duties levied on most of the articles in the new tariff, be made to bear their fair share of the financial difficulties of the country.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The following resolutions will be proposed at the meeting to be held this evening here.

1—That this meeting records an emphatic protest against the refusal of the Secretary of State to the sanction of inclusion of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty in the proposed Indian Tariff Bill, thus subordinating the best interests of the people of India to a section of the manufacturers of England.

2—That this meeting calls upon the Legislative Council of the Governor-General to reject the Indian Tariff Bill of 1894 unless it be amended so as to include cotton yarn and cotton fabrics.

3—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the chairman over his signature on behalf of this meeting to the Viceroy and Governor-General, and to each member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency, Mr. Allan Arthur moves the first, Mr. Pugh the second, and Mr. Longley the third resolution.

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

The Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed the following resolution:—The Chamber while admitting that the necessity of import duties have been made out by the Government of India unanimously and strongly protests against the exclusion of cotton goods from the new tariff as unjust, unreasonable, and opposed to the true interests of India. This resolution was telegraphed to the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Trades Association also passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the exclusion of cotton goods from duty, whereby the Indian taxpayers were deprived of the assistance of revenue from the taxation of the largest class of imports in order that some political party purposes at home may be served.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

The following telegram has been sent to the Government of India by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:—"The Sabha respectfully but emphatically protests against the exemption of cotton goods from import duties and also against taxing metals. A memorial on the financial position was submitted yesterday through the Local Government.

ANOTHER LIBEL ACTION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Orr, on behalf of George Herbert Beaver, applied for and obtained leave to file a suit against Donald Malcolm Gasper, editor of the *Sunday Times*, for the recovery of twenty thousand rupees for defamatory libel published on February 11, in that paper, concerning the plaintiff. A written statement was ordered to be filed by the defendant.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

At the Convocation of the Allahabad University yesterday, the new Vice-Chanceller the Hon. Mr. T. Conlan, delivered a Convocation address, dwelling chiefly on the importance of technical education.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

The Prince of Arcot has been charged by Mr. Laing, solicitor, with defamation and house-trespass in connection with a young female who eloped from the prince's house. The prince stated that Mr. Laing assisted the elopement, and therefore, tres-passed into Mr. Laing's house in search of the girl.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council have decided to elect the Honorable Mr. Bashyam Iyengar as their representative in the Viceregal Council.

GENERAL C. M. CLARKE'S RETURN.

The Commander-in-Chief has returned to Madras from Burma this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's staamer Vindobona, from Trists, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 7.

Orient steamer Austral, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 7/8
Bar Silver	27½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FORT FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

THE new building, just completed, for the Fort Fire Brigade Station at the junction of the Gunbow Lane with Hornby Road, has been erected from the design by and under the orders of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. The total estimated amount for this building is Rs. 36,000. The building is 113ft. 6in. in length and 22ft. 6in. in breadth, and is divided into two blocks separated by a passage about 3 ft. in width. The front or main building consists of four stories. It affords the following accommodation, viz., Ground floor—An engine-room 20' by 14-9, a staircase room 14½' by 8', and two rooms each (15' by 8') one for the use of a servant and the other for stores. The first and second floors are for the accommodation of the foreman, and consists of a sitting-room (20 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.), a staircase-room (15 ft. by 8 ft.), and a dining room (17 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 6 in). The secood floor consists of a bed-room (16 ft. by 13 ft.), bath-room (8 ft. by 7½ ft.) staircase room (15 ft. by 8 ft.) and another bed-room (17½ ft. by 8½ ft.) with a bath room (8 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft.). The third floor is for the accommodation of the engineer and consists of a bed-room (16 ft. 6 in. by 13ft), a bath-room (8 ft. by 7½ ft), a staircase-room (16 ft. by 8 ft.). a servant's room (8 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft.) and a cookroom (16 ft. by 8 ft. 9 in.) with a separate passage to same. The rear block also consists of four stories with accommodation for two horses, thirteen lascars, a cook-room, and a bath-room for the foreman and privies and nahanees for the lascars. The building has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Govindram Dulubhram, the Architectural Surveyor of the Bombay Municipality.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, is now on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Budget, and more particularly as regards the labours of the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill. After the Budget has been passed he will visit the ports of Southern India to complete the investigations he has been carrying on during the cold weather, afterwards rejoining head-quarters at Simla to write his report. Mr. O'Conor is among the Secretariat officials who will forego their intention of taking leave this summer.

FROM the detailed list of prize-winners in the Indian Rifle Association's meeting, the shooting at this year's contest appears to have been remarkably fine: thus, for instance, the Long Range Contest, 1,000 yards (Sergeant Light); Match XI, 900 yards (Corporal Flynn); and the Travancore Prize, 800 yards (Lieutenant H. A. Rice), were all won with highest possibles. Such a score-sheet must be gratifying to the heart of the zealous and indispensable Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee.

THE officers of the Cawnpore Volunteers gave a very successful dinner to the battalion at the Volunteer Club the other night. The guest of the evening was Colonel Prinsep, the Brigadier, who had inspected the Volunteers that morning, at the close of their annual camp. Colonel Cooper, in proposing Colonel Prinsep's health, expressed the regret of the Volunteers at that officer's approaching retirement. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, after which Colonel Prinsep made a short speech, in which he complimented the Volunteers on their improved efficiency, and warned them that in these present times it was the duty of everybody who was able to bear arms to become a Volunteer. Referring to his own retirement, Colonel Prinsep said that he had had thirty-eight years of military service, the first of which was spent in Cawnpore, before the mutiny. There were no other speeches, but some excellent songs filled up the rest of the evening.

THE Government of India has been requested by the Madras Government to represent to the Secretary of State the desirability of having junior civil servants thoroughly and efficiently trained in equitation in England before leaving for India. Were this course adopted the two or three months' detention in Madras to undergo a course of equitation at the Body Guard Riding School, which is now the case, could be avoided, and junior civilians could join their appointments soon after landing.

IT is with great regret, writes the *South of India Observer*, that we announce the contemplated discontinuance of work on the Nilgiri Railway at an early date. The reason for this step is the very simple one that the funds of the company are nearly exhausted, and that, as yet at all events, Government have not sanctioned the further extension of the concession required in order to obtain the requisite additional capital. The whole history of the railway, adds our contemporary, is a melancholy one, and reflects no credit on the methods of our Government, which one would think ought to be only too glad, and which in fact professes to be quite ready, to encourage private enterprise in the development of the country.

HEAVY rain has fallen at Quetta. The railway has broken beyond Bostan. The 20th Battery, Western Division Royal Artillery, is delayed there in consequence; and the water-works reservoir at Porab has been damaged by a landslip. The Middlesex Regiment will be delayed by the rain. Mudgorge is still intact.

THE Burmese traders in the Mandalay market refuse to take any other coin but that with the Queen's head on. The quarter-anna coined by the East India Company, bearing the inscription of a lion and unicorn, is refused.

A SUIT has been filed by Mr. Morgan, of Rangoon, against the Stewards of the Rangoon Races to recover Rs. 2,400, the first prize in the last St. Leger, won by his pony, Iroquois. The drawer of Mujnoo in the St. Leger Sweep has received Rs. 14,000 as the first prize.

As stated the other day, the officers of the Guides have been suddenly ordered to return to Hoti Mardan, but official reports regarding the matter are conflicting. No orders have yet been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, but it is considered probable that an expeditionary force will be sent to Waziristan to punish the Waziris for the recent disturbances, and prevent further trouble in that direction, although more favourable reports were received on Tuesday.

A MEETING was to have been held in Cawnpore, on Tuesday afternoon, on a subject very interesting, at all events to the English community. The Savada Kothi, where the women and children of the ill-fated garrison were imprisoned, and eventually massacred, now belongs to a Mahomedan lady, who has applied for permission to pull down the remains and to build native houses on the site. As the ruin has always been considered sacred ground, hardly less so than the well, the residents of Cawnpore propose to raise money to purchase the house and estate from the present proprietor, and we should think that as soon as their scheme becomes known subscriptions would flow in readily from outside. It is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor cordially approves of the project, and has promised a subscription to the fund.

THE Fisheries Bill is not likely to be proceeded with during the current Session of Government at Calcutta, as all the Local Governments consulted on the measure have not yet sent in their replies.

THE Government of India have decided that, in conformity with the practice in England, the rank of Volunteer officers in India will be recognised when they attend the levees of his Excellency the Viceroy in uniform.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, who is now in England, has just applied for four months' extension of leave. General Palmer will accordingly remain on in command of the Punjab Frontier force and Brigadier-General Evans will stand fast at Allahabad for the summar.

SANCTION has been accorded to the proposal of the Director-General of Military Works to amalgamate the Rawalpindi and Attock Special Defence Divisions, with effect from the 1st April, and to call the combined division the Rawalpindi-Attock Defence Division.

IN submitting his final report on the working of the Horse-breeding Department, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen takes the opportunity of stating his views on the general question of providing remounts in India. The remount difficulty is the crux of military administration not only in India but in almost every country in which a large standing army is maintained. In very few cases have the great Continental Powers succeeded in devising a cheap and effective remount system, and the arrangements for supplying the cavalry and artillery of the British Army are notoriously inadequate. It is satisfactory to hear on the authority of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen, that India should be able not only to supply all her troops but to provide an excellent class of animal. Australian and Cape horses do not possess the hardiness and powers of endurance that characterise the breeds of Arabia, Persian and India, and as the Indian-bred horse can work and thrive in any country and climate, horse-breeding should be so far extended as to provide an adequate supply of army remounts in peace and a reserve in the event of war.

ANTHROPOMETRY has triumphed again. The wife of a sausage-seller, living at Essegg, in Croatia, ran away from her husband. But the husband, who in happier days had often weighed his love in the meat-scales at home, was equal to the occasion. He wired to the police along the railway line: "A lady due by slow train; she weighs exactly thirteen stone. I beseech you arrest the same, for she is my runaway wife." The police turned all the ladies out of the train and weighed them, and the lady that turned the scale at thirteen stone was sent back to Essegg. So the faithless wife was sold—and sold by weight.

A SERIES of international tennis contests has been taking place at Princes' Club, Knightsbridge. On Saturday, the 10th ult., Saunders and Latham for England, played against Lesueur and Ferdinand for France, the English winning by three sets to one. On the 13th Mr. Crawley played Ferdinand a single, but the Frenchman won by three sets to two, Saunders than played Lesueur, who is known as "Lee Bisquon," a single, and in this case the Englishman won by three sets to one. Mr. Harness has withdrawn his action for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the plea that he has not sufficient money to carry it through. The cordite case has been decided in favour of Government, the Judge ruling that cordite may have been derived from an old-expired patent of 1875 but certainly is not an infringement of Nobel's more recent invention ballistite.

THE HON. ROBERT REID, OF VICTORIA, who is now in England, has for his mission the extension of the export trade of his colony. He is particularly anxious to succeed in establishing a regular trade in frozen meat between Australia and India. Mr. Reid has approached the War Office authorities on this subject, and pointed out that if refrigerating stores were erected at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, it would be an easy matter to obtain a regular supply of prime Australian beef and mutton for the troops in India—a change which would be greatly appreciated by soldiers, whose meat rations have hitherto been taken from the "skinny" Indian bullock.

SOME Armenians who had become naturalised American subject having been imprisoned at Alexandretta by order of the Porte on suspicion of treasonable conduct, Mr. Terrel, United States Minister, made strong representations to the Ottoman Government with a view to obtain there release. The Turkish authorities at first refused, but on the Minister threatening to send for an American ironclad, yielded and ordered the prisoners, with the exception of one, to be released.

A GERMAN coiner has succeeded in putting into circulation in Berlin a large number of false one-mark pieces, which have the peculiarity of being actually of more value, regarded as silver coins, than the genuine mark-pieces issued by the State. Their colour, their "ring," and their stamping are all so like the real article that only a very practised eye can detect them. Their only faults are that they feel a little greasy, and that the edges of the letters in their inscriptions are not quite so precisely finished as those on the genuine coins. The remarkable thing about them is that, while the real worth of a real mark (equal to a shilling) is, in the present state of the silver maket, only 35 pfennige the immitation marks are each worth 40 pfennige! But in spite of the superior value which the private enterprise of the coiner (whom the police are vainly trying to discover) offers to his customers he manages to gain on each coin a profit of about 54 pfennige.

A NOVEL, curious, and beautiful performance is being given at the Royal Aquarium. Mlle. Walters, who has performed with success in two Parisian theatres, danced with exquisite skill and grace a skirt dance in a den of lions. The effect is quite weird, suggesting witchcraft and all sorts of uncanniness. The lions were kept in awe by their trainer, who was armed with a whip and a spear. Two of them are females, and they seemed subdued enough; but a male lion is decidedly ferocious, and repeatedly strikes, cat-like, with his paws at the trainer and the *danseuse*. Yet all appeared to be fascinated and, as it were, hypnotised by the dancing, or rather, perhaps, by the coloured limelights thrown on the lady when the stage was in darkness. Of the danger of such a performance experts must judge; as to its striking and singular charm there can be no doubt whatever.

A VOLUMINOUS "Report on Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt," by Mr. W. Willcocks, M.I.C.E., the Director-General of Reservoirs, with a note by Mr. W. E. Garstin, Under-Secretary of State in the Public Works Department in Egypt, has been issued in English from the National Printing Office in Cairo. The report is accompanied by ten appendices containing a mass of information and calculations and thirty-seven sheets of plans and designs, including a complete survey of the Nile from Wady Halfa to Cairo. Taking into consideration the magnitude of the reservoir projects, each of which would entail the expenditure of upwards of £E5,000,000, a commission composed of three of the most eminent hydraulic-engineers in Europe is to meet this month in Cairo to consider the several schemes, and to advise the Egyptian Government as to which of them should be adopted. The figures given as the probable financial result are certainly startling, the increased value of the land in Egypt being estimated at from about twenty to fifty millions sterling, according to the different projects. The entire scheme has taken four years to prepare.

THE Brazilians go about a revolution, according to Sir Benjamin Stone, much as we go about a picnic. One fine morning the citizens of a town, having nothing particular to do, decide to have a revolution. They put their six-shooters in their pockets, gather in a group before the Governor's residence, and get themselves "taken" by the local photographer. Then they "fire out" the Governor; after which they are photographed again decorated with the stains of conflict. It is clearly the "revolver nuisance" which has to be suppressed in Brazil; for a revolution without a revolver is, of course, inconceivable.

MAHOMET, the horse with the brain of a man, has been succeeded by Milo, the man with the muscles of a horse, as the sensation of the Halls is appropiate that a muscle-man should be the follower of Mahomet.

ACCORDING to a rumour current in Berlin, the Queen will travel to Florence by way of Darmstadt and Bale, in order to visit the Empress Frederick's villa on the Kronberg, which serves by its name, Friedrichshof, to perpetuate the memory of her beloved husband. It is more probable that the inspection of the Empress's new home will be made during the return journey from Italy, and that her Majesty will, as on the last occasion, proceed to her destination *via* Cherbourg and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, without halting on the road. Friedrichshof, standing high on a northern ridge of the wooded Kronberg, is a cold spot in March, though delightful in summer, with the fine valley of the Maine opening out below its terraced walk. The house, built of white stone, in the style of a Rhenish castle, is said to be most comfortably arranged inside according to English notions of taste and domestic ease. Much of the furniture has been imported from England, and the chief rooms are warmed by open fireplaces instead of German stoves.

MR. J. M. BARRIE, is not only a modest man, conscious of his defects, but he has the hardy humour to make capital—and copy—out of his very shortcomings. As chairman at a Burns supper, Mr. Barrie was not a success. He was awkward, nervous and depressing, a regular cold-water bath chairman. Last week he was held up to ridicule in the *National Observer*. People were quite sorry for him. They said it was too bad; that there were limits; and so on. And then it leaked out that the person who had been making malicious fun of "Mr. Barrie in the Chair" was the unhappy, misplaced chairman, Mr. Barrie himself. This is an adaptation of the proposal made some time ago that artists, novelists, and playwrights should be their own critics. And there is a great deal to be said for the system. A man knows more of himself than any one else knows, and if he be honest and humourous, can say things about himself that no one else could say without offence. It is easy enough to see ourselves as others see us; people are ready to help us do that, if we be persons of prominence. It would be interesting occasionally to get a glimpse of others as they see themselves. The real John, as known to his Maker, we can never entirely know but we know Thomas's John. If we could now and then see John's John we might "cancel out" and get some approximation to the real John. For example—we know the *Daily News* Gladstone, which is probably not the real Gladstone. But a humours article (on the lines of "Mr. Barrie in the Chair") by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Mr. Gladstone in the House," would give the enlightened electorate some further enlightenment on the subject of the real Gladstone.

THE PROPOSED IMPORT DUTIES.

PROTEST BY THE RETAIL TRADERS.

MR. LUND, of the firm of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, has originated a movement for the presentation of a memorial to the Government of India from the European retailers of Bombay in respect to the new import duties. To this end he is sending round a circular, asking the retailers to join in the memorial, and those who have agreed to do so have signed a document stating: "We are of opinion that a strong protest should be made by us as a body against the proposal to put an import duty on manufactured goods, and other articles in which we deal, and none on cotton piece-goods which form such a large proportion—nearly one-half—of the imports into this country." A good number of signatures having been obtained, a memorial will be drawn up as early as possible and sent into the Government of India, setting forth in further detail the objections of the signatories to the Budget proposals, of which Mr. Westland gave a forecast a week ago. Any retailer desirous of signing is requested to communicate with Mr. Lund.

PROTESTS FROM ALL SIDES.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—It is impossible not to sympathise with the Financial Member, hampered as he is with the exchange compensation allowance, which has outgrown all the anticipations of the departmental officials, and by the veto of the Secretary of State on the one effective remedy in his power. If it was once decided to re-impose import duties, the obvious and proper course was to place the tax on cotton goods as being the impost that would be by far the most lucrative, easily collected and most fairly distributed in its incidence. But although Lord Kimberley's answer to the Lancashire deputation is so cautiously worded as to admit of the Government of India finding plenty of loopholes in it, and although it has apparently become the fashion of English Ministers of the Crown to give denials one week to statements which they put into practice the following week, yet it seems that, for some time to come at any rate, there will be no cotton duty imposed in India. In its place we have a lot of little finicking and vexatious taxes on a number of imported articles which in the aggregate are expected to yield less than a quarter of the estimated deficit. How the balance is to be made up we do not know, but it can hardly be true that the Financial Member will face the storm of justifiable indignation that will be aroused by an increase of the income-tax—which would imply that the cost of the compensation allowance is to fall almost exclusively upon non-officials. . . . We do not know if the new Financial Member has the capacity to rise above the low level of the "glorified book-keepers" who have preceded him, but until we get in India a man who does understand State finance, the progress of the country's prosperity will be retarded and the burdens of the taxpayer unrelieved.

The *Indian Daily News*, referring to the exemption of cotton and piece-goods, exclaims it is proposed once again to sacrifice the interests of India to please the Lancashire manufacturers, because they are so ignorant of economics as to think the cotton duties would be protective. As we showed the other day, they never were protective, and the *Times* suports our statement. The exclusion of the cotton goods from the Tariff Act is a political measure without palliation or excuse, done, solely in the interest of the selfish manufacturer at Home. It is impossible for any impartial man to think that there is common justice, common sense, or common honesty in the exception. It is the old selfish, foolish policy which drove the American colonies to revolt, and left us the terrible legacy of the Irish problem. The exemption is, in and by itself, immoral and indefensible, and would be so even if it entailed none of the sacrifices by which it is proposed to make room for it. If all that were required to make up the deficit and at the same time to maintain the Famine Insurance expenditure, were the crore and forty lakhs which the new duties are expected to produce, then the conclusion to which the facts would point would be, not that Lancashire goods should be admitted free and the rest subjected to a duty of five per cent., but that all imports, including Lancashire goods, should be subjected to a reduced duty of 2½ per cent.

The *Pioneer* finds a crumb of comfort in the fact that Sir Griffith Evans, whose professional duties recently called him away from Calcutta, has now returned there and his presence in the Imperial Legislative Council will strengthen the hands of the non-official members in their efforts to defeat the Secretary of State's action in reference to the cotton duties. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it further states, have formally asked the Government of India whether the decision not to impose the cotton duties is final, and whether the Government will declare before the passing of the Tariff Bill what measures, other than those already announced, are to be taken to restore the equilibrium. The public meeting to protest against the non-inclusion of cotton goods in the new schedule will be held in Calcutta on Thursday.

For once, remarks the *Morning Post*, every shade of opinion in India is unanimous; and the exclusion of imported cotton goods from the now Tariff Bill now before the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council, has been condemned in no measured terms by the entire press of India, and by every branch of trade. No amount of sophistry will convince anyone that the Government of India, of their own choice, excluded imported cotton goods from the Tariff Bill. The time has come for India to make her voice heard at St. Stephen's; and if we are not mistaken, there will go up such a protest against this iniquitous sacrificing of India to Lancashire as has never been heard before. Already we are glad to see the public of Cawnpore have called a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the iniquity; and we would urge that similar meetings be held in every station in the country. The public of Allahabad should, therefore, lose no time in calling a meeting at the May. Hall at the earliest possible date. It must be remembered that the new Tariff Bill will, in all probability, be passed into law by Saturday next. The reasons advanced for holding the meeting at Cawnpore, apply with equal force everywhere else.

According to the *Englishman*, some amusement has been caused in Calcutta by the contretemps in high places on the subject of the cotton duties, to which attention has already been drawn. It is evident that the Secretary of State has something to learn with regard to the use of the telegraph cable if he hopes to keep touch with the Government of India on questions of the day. The spectacle of Lord Kimberley and Mr. Westland giving each other a flat denial on the question, Who is to blame in this matter, cannot be regarded as edifying.

The *Madras Times* understands that the Secretary of the Madras Trades Association has received from the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades Association a telegram to the effect that agitation is active in Calcutta with regard to the new Tariff, which is objected to unless Cotton goods are taxed also. The Madras Association has been asked to wire its views quickly. A public meeting is about to be held in Calcutta. In reply to this the Madras Association has assured Calcutta of its own warmest sympathies and, as far as can be ascertained, the sympathies of Native merchants, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce in regard to the taxing of Manchester goods. It is stated that agitation has commenced here and that the Secretary of the local Trades Association is in communication with representative men. We trust soon to learn that in Madras also a public meeting will be held at an early date, to protest against Mr. Westland's proposals in their present form.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The exclusion of cotton yarn and fabrics from the new import tariff is the one absorbing topic. It completely overshadows every other commercial matter, and it is difficult to remember when anything happened that created such indignation. It is only forty-eight hours since Mr. Westland made his anticipatory statement on the financial situation and introduced the Tariff Bill, and the whole country is in a blaze about the non-inclusion of cotton goods in the schedule. The position is unique, in so far as fresh taxation as a rule raises a crowd of objectors, whereas, in the present instance, men are not objecting to the duties that have been levied, but simply raise their voices against the iniquitous favouritism that has led to a deputation of Lancashire spinners and weavers successfully prevailing with Lord Kimberley. The time has passed for merely playing with words in this matter, and men now say exactly what they mean about it, and to hear the language used on 'Change on Thursday immediately it was known that Mr. Westland had made the announcement was appalling. It was stigmatised as the greatest outrage that has ever been perpetrated on the long-suffering taxpayer in this country, and the question indignantly asked was, What right a body of Manchester cotton masters have to dictate and be heard in any scheme of taxation affecting the population of India? The whole thing is the most palpable job, the Government in this country being made to appear as the originators of the idea, while all the time Lord Kimberley and Mr. Gladstone are the real culprits, and the utmost sympathy is with Mr. Westland, who was only the mouthpiece on the occasion. It is absurd to suppose for a moment that Lord Elgin and his advisers are of opinion that it would be improper to tax cotton goods while taxing every other import, but what men here do know is, that in order to obtain the promise of a few Liberal votes in Lancashire at the next general election, a fruitful source of income in India has been abandoned at the instance of Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet. Among the natives the feeling of indignation is not one whit less than among Europeans. The British Indian Associations are moving very powerfully, and a special meeting of that representative body is convened for Monday. The Defence Association are similarly moving; also the leading Association in the mofussil. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce are said to be writing to Government to ascertain how the balance of deficit, two crores, is intended to be provided; it is very important to know this before acquiescing in the new tariff. In the Chamber collectively and among the members individually will be found the most vehement opposers to the exclusion of cotton goods from the schedule. Already a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta on the subject has been convened at the Town Hall for Thursday. Altogether, there is the greatest unity and earnestness among all classes, and it is no mere threatening to say that the voice of the country is now going to be heard in a way it never before has been.

THE SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL.

A GENERAL meeting of the subscribers to the Sir George Birdwood Memorial fund was held yesterday afternoon at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit. A fairly large number of influential and prominent citizens were present and Sir Dinshaw Petit occupied the chair.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. R. D. Setna, one of the honorary secretaries of the fund, who read the following report:—

In accordance with the desire of many citizens of Bombay, as well as of many personal friends and admirers of Sir George Birdwood, the movement was started in January, 1890, to commemorate the connection of that distinguished gentleman with this city, and show their appreciation of his continued and beneficent interest in this country since his retirement from India.

2. Many prominent citizens joined the movement at once by subscribing to the fund first started for the purpose, and the support thus accorded justified a more general invitation being made for co-operation. At a meeting held on the 14th February, 1890, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(a) That this meeting views with approval the steps so far taken to give effect to the general desire of the numerous friends and admirers of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., to commemorate his long connection with Bombay, and to mark their appreciation of his continued and beneficent interest in this country and its people ever since his retirement from India.

(b) That the subscription list be published and thrown open generally, and that further steps be taken to raise a suitable testimonial to Sir George Birdwood, and that, with that view the following gentlemen be appointed a provisional committee with power to add to their number:—Mr. A. M. Dharamsi; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy; Budroodin Tyabjee; and B. D. Petit; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.; Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Darasha R. Chichgar; Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel; Framjee Dinshaw Petit; F. M. Nanabhoy; the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. F. R. Vicajee; and Hurkisondas Narotumdas; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir; and J. J. Guzdar; the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik; Messrs. J. D. Framjee; J. M. Framjee Patel; and J. N. Tata; the Hon. Justice K. T. Telang, C. I. E.; Mr. K. N. Kabrajee; Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee; Dr. Lisboa; Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, C. I. E.; Messrs. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E.; Maneckjee Burjorjee; Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; Nanu N. Kothare; the Hon. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E.; Messrs. R. D. Setna; Raojee N. Shunkershet; Shantaram Narayen; S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E.; Sorabjee Jehangir; Dr. T. B. Nariman; Messrs. T. Mangaldas Nathoobhoy; and Vandravandas Purshotumdas, with the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. T. J. Bennett; R. D. Setna; and Bhaishanker Nanabhai as honorary secretaries.

An account was also opened in the Bank of Bombay to receive the subscriptions, and we have much pleasure in stating that the invitation given in accordance with the foregoing resolution (*b*) met with a most generous and willing response from the prominent members of the various communities of this city. A like invitation was sent out by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, to the inhabitants of India residing for the time being in London, and this also was liberally responded to. The amounts thus subscribed give an aggregate total of Rs. 11,276-6-8.

3. At a further meeting held on the 6th November, 1891, with the late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel in the chair, it was resolved, "That Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., be empowred to arrange with Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., for the execution of a bust and the designing of a medal, and that Mr. Bhownuggree be requested to carry out these arrangements in consonance with Sir George Birdwoods's wishes in the matter."

4. Accordingly, Mr. Bhownuggree commissioned the eminent sculptor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., to arrange with Sir George Birdwood for sittings for a bust and for his effigy for a medal. By Mr. Gilbert's strong advice it was resolved to have the bust made in bronze. The plaster model of it was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1892, where it was greatly admired by visitors and highly extolled in press notices. The finished work in bronze is of course better still. It represents Sir George clad in his favourite scull-cap and a loose gown in the attitude of a lecturer, explaining the mythological and other attributes of an idol, which he holds in his hands. The pedestal is of a rich delicate green-tinted marble, bearing a simple inscription on a brass plate. The bust has been offered to, and accepted by, the University of Bombay to be placed in its handsome library along with the busts of such contemporaries of Sir George Birdwood as Sir Bartle Frere and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, which are already there.

5. Mr. Gilbert is also engaged in making dies for a medal, which will doubtless be an exquisite work of art. It is intended to present, if possible, each subscriber with a bronze replica of it, as a memento of their esteem for Sir George, and, if funds permit, eventually to hand over the dies to the University for a medal to be awarded annually on conditions which will be determined hereafter.

6. The statement of receipt and expenditure attached hereto shows that the aggregate of subscription amounted to Rs. 11,276-6-8, and the amounts defrayed up to date show a total of Rs. 6,373-9-8, thus leaving in the hands of the committee a balance of Rs. 4,902-7-0. It is computed that this balance will suffice to defray the further payments which are due to Mr. Gilbert in respect of the bust and medal, as well as other items of expenses. A detailed statement of accounts as finally made up, together with a full list of subscribers, will be published hereafter and distributed among them.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree having announced that the bust would cost 500 guineas, and that a balance of Rs. 4,900 would be left over.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed, and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded, the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting approves of the execution of the bust and medal and of the other proceedings adopted by the committee and honorary secretaries, as described in the report just read, for giving due effect to the object of the movement for perpetuating the memory of Sir George Birdwood's distinguished services to India, together with the statement of accounts."

Mr. J. N. Tata proposed, and Mr. Raoji Vinayek J. Sunkersett seconded, the following resolution:—"That the honorary secretaries be empowered to arrange all details for the unveiling of the bust in a suitable manner, and also to complete the remaining arrangements detailed in the report just read."

The resolution having been passed,

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed, and Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit seconded, "That the best thanks of the subscribers are due to the honorary secretaries for having so effectually carried out the purpose of the movement according to the wishes of the subscribers."

The resolution having been adopted, it was resolved that a report of the meeting and of the unveiling of the bust be printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the subscribers, the proceedings terminating with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was proposed by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai.

MEDICAL officers of Volunteers, who are not members of the Army, are to wear the khaki uniforms of their respective Volunteer Corps, with brown leather belts and pouches, the pattern being as for the Army Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service, but silver being substituted for gold in the lace and ornaments on the belts and pouches. The full-dress uniform of their Corps, when such is adopted, will be similarly worn by medical officers of Volunteers who do not belong to a military medical service. An India Army Circular will be issued notifying this decision.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

THIS afternoon the Municipal Corporation will proceed to the election of four members of the Standing Committee, in succession to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji, all of whom offer themselves for re-election. There are also two new candidates Mr. W. R. Hamilton and Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo. The rules relating to the election provide that "each Councillor may vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies. At the time of voting, each Councillor will place a cross on the right hand side of the ballot paper opposite the name of each candidate for whom he votes, thus (×), and will then fold up the ballot paper, and without showing the front of the paper to any person will, in the presence of the President of the meeting, put the paper into the ballot-box. If a Councillor vote for more candidates than there are vacancies, or places any mark on the paper by which he may afterwards be identified, his ballot paper will be void and will not be counted." Rule No. 6 provides that no ballot paper will be received after one hour from the time which the meeting has been called.

The nominations for the election are as follow :—

Candidate.	Proposer.	Seconder.
Mr. A. N. Vasudeo.....	Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh.	Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu.
Dr. Cowasji Hormasji..	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	Dr. Thomas Blaney
Mr. W. R. Hamilton....	Mr. G. Cotton.....	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. K. M. Shroff........	The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham..	Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.
Mr. K. N. Kabraji......	Do. do. ..	Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi.
Dr. A. G. Viegas........	Dr. Thomas Blaney	Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

Whether or not the two candidates succeed in unseating any of the present members the *personnel* of the Standing Committee is likely to undergo considerable change very shortly, as it is understood that three of the European members of the Committee will resign shortly for the purpose of proceeding to England, in two cases on long leave of absence, and in the third case for permanent residence. Mr. S. Rebsch has been appointed by Government to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Grattan Geary, and took his seat for the first time at yesterday's meeting.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present :—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

WELCOMING A NEW MEMBER.

Before the proceedings were commenced, the Chairman said that the Government had appointed Mr. S. Rebsch a member of the Standing Committee, in place of Mr. Grattan Geary, resigned, and an intimation of the same had been received from the Government. He had great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Rebsch as a member of the Committee. He was an engineer, and would be a valuable acquisition. The Committee would gladly receive his advice on questions of engineering, which so often cropped up before them.

BIGAMY PERMITTED TO A JEW.

Further consideration was given to a memorandum, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,199, as compassionate allowance to Rabikabai and Dinabai, widows of the late Mr. Rahamin Solomon, audit clerk, Chief Accountant's Office.

The Commissioner read a letter from a leading member of the Jewish community stating that a Jew could marry two wives.

The Committee thereupon granted the compassionate allowance as applied for.

EMBANKMENTS ON THE TANSA DUCT.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Littlewood, Pallonji and Co., the lowest of four tenders received, for the work of widening embankments on the Tansa Duct, near the Bassein Creek Bridges, Kasheie, at rates aggregating Rs. 7,349-4 or Rs. 8,084, including 10 per cent. contingencies.

EXCESS ON WATER-SUPPLY GRANT.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner reporting an excess of Rs. 29,135-4-5 on the grants for water-supply for Municipal purposes, requesting sanction to Rs. 8,054-0-3 of this amount being met out of the savings on the allotments for water-supply (1) for the different Municipal Gardens ; (2) miscellaneous drainage ; (3) Love Grove Pumping Station ; (4) sluices ; (5) Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada ; (6) milch cattle stables ; and the remaining excesses aggregating Rs. 21,081-4-2 by an additional grant from surplus revenue that will be derived by the adjustment of the bills for the departmental water-supply.

It was resolved to ask the Commissioner to furnish the Committee and the Corporation with the reasons for the excess consumption of water.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The Committee next considered resolution of the Corporation, No. 12,734, dated 26th ultimo, as under :—"That letter from the Commissioner No. 19,670, dated 22nd December 1893, to the Secretary, be *recorded*. That the Commissioner be requested to give a trial to Mr. Ratnagar's apparatus for saving persons from drowning in any well, selected by the Commissioner, and to report the result to the Corporation at the expiration of one year from this date ; and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay in the matter."

The Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for report as to the probable cost that would be incurred.

PURCHASE OF COUNTERS.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sanctioned the purchase of 16 counters from Messrs. Jost & Co., at a cost of Rs. 1,616, to the debit of the grant for stores Section 4 D, road repairs, stating that the counters are of great use in obtaining a fair estimate of the work done by steam-rollers.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The Committee next considered memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding application, dated 2nd instant, addressed to the Corporation by Haji Habib Mahomed and others, asking exemption from the payment of Municipal taxes as, owing to the recent fire at their wood depots at Nowroji Hill, they have been left in reduced circumstances. He stated that a similar indulgence was granted in Poona in 1891.

It was resolved to inform petitioners that the Committee had no power to exempt them from payment of Municipal taxes that were legally due from them.

The Committee then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been ruled that the monthly rate of recovery to be effected in future from officers of the British Mounted service on account of chargers purchased from Government shall be the same as that recovered from British officers of Native Cavalry regiments, *viz.*, Rs. 150 from field officers and captains, and Rs. 75 from subalterns.

THE services of Captain J. Vans Agnew, 3rd Madras Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, for employment as an unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the conversion into a permanent pension of the temporary wound pension of £100 a year granted to Major H. P. Airey, D. S. O., New South Wales Artillery, for the wound received by him in action in Burma in March 1887.

A NEW sugar manufactory will be started this year at Chinekent, in Central Asia. Up till now the whole of that vast region has been dependent on Moscow for supplies, but experiments having proved that the soil round Chinekent is eminently suited for beet culture, a company has been formed to establish a factory there, capable of turning out the first year a quarter of a million pounds of sugar. Coal is said to be procurable in unlimited quantities on the property of the company, which also proposes to establish steam communication with the Amu Daria, principally with a view to the transport by towing of corn and grain. As this company has Ministerial support, there seems every prospect of its being a success.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th February, together with a copy of the Chairman's memorandum on the budget estimates for 1894-95 :—Submitted the estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1894-95. Memorandum by the Secretary, No. 659, dated 17th February, 1894, forwarding copy of the estimates to each of the Trustees. Memorandum by the Secretary, dated 22nd February, 1894, forwarding copy of the Chairman's note on the budget estimates to each of the Trustees. Read section 52 and 53 of Act VI of 1879. The Chairman explained that the committee appointed to assist him in the preparation of the budget held in all three meetings and went carefully through every item on both expenditure and revenue sides and, after corrections which they decided as necessary, the budget was framed in the form in which it is now submitted, showing a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 12,900.

Resolution.—The budget estimates are approved and adopted and should be published. They should also be submitted to Government in accordance with section 54 of the Act.

After the conclusion of the special meeting, the ordinary weekly meeting was held, when the minutes of the last meeting, a copy of which had been sent to each Trustee, were taken as read and were signed by the Chairman.

Read letter from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, No. 12789, dated 5th February, 1894, inquiring whether the Trustees are willing to renew the contract for landing stores arriving by sea during the ensuing financial year at the existing rates.

Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to renew the contract, but it should be suggested that, as in the case of other Government, Department the contract should not be for any definite period, but should be terminable by three months' notice from either side.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 6th and 17th February, 1894, respecting, reporting that the s. s. City of Edinburgh, when proceeding to sea from the docks on the 5th instant, collided with a native craft which had no light on board, breaking her yard and part of her bulwarks; that the tindal was prosecuted and fined Rs. 30 ; and that no blame attaches to the pilot.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 2nd and 17th February, 1894, respectively, reporting that the s. s. Tannadice, on leaving the Prince's Dock on the 1st instant, struck, without apparently doing any damage, a cargo boat, which stood right in the dock channel and persisted in crossing the steamer's bow ; that the tindal was prosecuted, but was warned and discharged ; and that no blame attaches to the pilot, who did all he could to avert the accident.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 23rd February, 1894, forwarding for sanction an application from Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, for 1 month and 17 days' privilege leave from 5th March next, and stating that the applicant's duties will be carried out by the other officers of the department.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd February, 1894, submitting plan showing the alterations necessary in the arrangement of drains on the ground north of Ghorupdeo Hill in consequence of the exchange of land effected with Mr. Kareemji Allibhoy ; recommending that these alterations, which will not affect the original estimate, be taken in hand at once ; and requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 390 in taking down and re-erecting some of the barbed wire fencing round Ghorupdeo Hill to prevent the land being fouled by the occupants of the chawls in the neighbourhood. The Chairman explained that the estimate for draining this plot was Rs. 3,634 according to Mr. Squire's design, but it was noted at the time that the arrangement proposed would require alteration if the exchange of ground with Kareemji Allibhoy was sanctioned, and accordingly only the drain S. T., not affected by the exchange, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,316 in Trustees' Resolution No. 294 of 19th September, 1893, and the rest was held over for future consideration ; that the exchange having now been agreed to, the Engineer reports the alterations necessary in the drainage arrangements and that the estimated cost is not affected.

Resolution.—Approved. Sanction is accorded to the further expenditure estimated at Rs. 2,318 required to complete the drainage of this plot and to Rs. 390 for the cost of the fencing proposed. Provision for the former exists under item 3 (Frere Lands Estate), section 3, of the statement attached to the Chairman's note circulated with Trustees' Resolution No. 384, dated 19th December, 1893, and the cost of the latter should be met from the saving on the provision under item 8, section 4, pitching sides of timber ponds.

Read letter from Captain J. Hext, A.D.C., C.I.E., R.N., dated 27th February, 1894, stating that he is proceeding home on leave granted him by the Government of India, and requesting the Trustees to grant him leave of absence from the 3rd March, 1894, for a period of nine months.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. Government should be requested to nominate a Trustee to act for Captain Hext.

The followin papers were laid on the table :—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 42, dated 20th February 1894, approving of the reduction in the rate of warehouse rent on bales of old newspapers. Memo. from the Docks Superintendent, No. 11687, dated 19th February, 1894, forwarding a letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, No. 4039, dated 12th February, 1894, expressing his thanks for the help given by the Dock Fire Brigade on the occasion of the fire on the 11th January last near the Elphinstone Bridge opposite to their goods premises.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Feb. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 23rd Feb. 1894.	For week ending 23rd Feb. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 23rd Feb. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	31	874	23	937
" piloted out of harbour	20	863	28	933
" transported.	15	703	14	696
" attended to.	1	52	0	62
" warped	1	84	4	22
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE PORT TRUST DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	371	9	375
Victoria Dock ...	7	335	10	305
Total ...	20	706	19	680
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	10	372	7	379
Victoria Dock ...	9	337	8	297
Total ...	19	709	15	676
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	...	15	...
Victoria Dock ...	7	...	14	...
Total ...	20	...	29	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	7	187	5	190
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	5	141	2	132
Total ...	12	328	7	322

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation Days.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1893 to 24th Feb. 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1892 to 24th Feb. 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 24th Feb. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons subject to minimum charge—							
*S. S. Tadri	3	2 days*	64	45	14,698	47	20,514
*Barge Arrow...			184				
German man-of-war Moewe ..			538				
Vessel charged on tonnage—							
*S. S. Mahanadi	1	2 daps*	1,189	42	88,231	54	136,879
S. S. Sutlej	1	1 day	4,164				
Total......	5	...	6,139	87	102,928	101	157,393

* Docked together.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES 1894-95.

The estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1894-95 are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Port Trust Act, 1879.

In preparing these estimates the Chairman has had the valuable assistance of a special committee consisting of Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, J. L. Symons and Vizbhucandas Atmaram.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Under the head Capital Account a total expenditure of Rs. 11,35,467 is provided for thus :—Section I. Prince's Dock—Rs. 1,01,083. Section II, Victoria Dock—Rs. 2,78,988. Section III, Merewether Dry Dock—Rs. 2,597, Section IV. New Works Ordinary—7,52,799,—11,35,467. To this Rs. 56,676 have to be added for share of Engineering Establishment, which amount (together with Rs. 2,097 debitable to Depreciation Account Works) is shown as a receipt under interest and miscellaneous (page 8 of the Budget) and again under Revenue Expenditure, to be transferred to Capital at the end of the year (page 11.) The total estimated Capital Expenditure is thus Rs. 11,92,143.

Of the amount Rs. 11,35,467, Rs. 2,78,988, on acount of the Victoria Dock, is to be met from the unexpended balance of the sanctioned loan, to be provided by Government, and the balance, Rs. 8,56, 479, it is proposed, shall be met as follows :—From Receipts on Capital Accounts Rs. 6,117 ; from Estimated Revenue Surplus Rr. 12,900, from Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus Rs. 60,054; by fresh loan Rs. 7,77,408—Rs. 8,56,479.

The sanction of Government to raise a fresh loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has already been received, but does not provide specifically for the projected outlay on the upper storey to K. shed, Prince's Dock (Rs. 1,00,000) or for that on sheds for the accommodation of rail-borne goods (Rs. 1,50,000). For the time being, however, the borrowing powers afforded by this sanction are ample and will certainly suffice for at least the year 1894-95. The expenditure will, as far as possible, be met from cash balances without resort to borrowing.

The following is a brief explanation of the provisions under each section of the Capital Account side of the Budget :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—SECTION I.

Prince's Dock Upper Storey to K. Shed.—The provision is designed to meet the growing requirements of the coasting trade which is accommodated at the east wall of the Prince's Dock. Last year the space between two of the existing sheds was covered in and has afforded some relief, but more covered space* is still required to enable both the inner and outer berths in this position to be worked to the full advantage. The only feasible way of providing this is by adding upper floors to the existing sheds. These are proved to answer well in other parts of the dock, and it is proposed in the first instance to deal with the most northern shed (K) in this way, whereby additional space to the extent of 27,000 square feet, of which about 24,300 square feet will be covered, will be made available. It is also proposed to relieve the pressure of traffic at the N. E. corner of the dock by removing buildings which are now in the way, and possibly also by moving the boundary fence of the dock further north.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—SECTION II.

Victoria Dock.—The expenditure under this head, to be met from the balance of the sanctioned loan, includes a new shed on the east wharf (No. 14) and the deepening of the south channel. Both works were included in the Budget for 1893-94 ; the former was deferred as the returns from the berths concerned were not sufficient to justify further expenditure on shed accommodation. The provision is now repeated as in the event of the Karachi trade resorting to the dock walls, or a large increase in the trade with Bhownuggar, it may prove necessary to provide covered shelter for goods.

Work on the deepening of the south channel has so far progressed slowly and tentatively. The surveys made during the past year, however, confirm the view that deepening and enlarging the south channel, as proposed, will almost certainly greatly lessen the work to be performed annually in dredging. The divers are at present employed on the Ballard Road pier work, and in the meantime further surveys have been ordered before a conclusion is drawn or estimates for a specific scheme of work are prepared, and it is probable that operations on a large scale will not be attempted until after the monsoon of 1894. The Budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000 is therefore ample.

The other items under this head are book adjustments of a proportion of the cost of stores department and workshops.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—SECTION III.

Merewether Dry Dock.—A permanent latrine is required in connection with the dry dock, as those in connection with the wet dock berths are at some distance, and when vessels with large crews are in the dry dock temporary conveniences have to be erected at a considerable cost.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—SECTION IV.

New Works Ordinary.

Item 1.—Ballard Rood Pier.—The new landing pier for passengers in extension, eastwardes, of Ballard Road comprising a pier 350 feet in length and 60 feet wide, with an arm or break-water 200 feet in length running due north, which will afford a convenient and sheltered landing place at all seasons of the year with a minimum depth of 9 feet of water, was commenced in September, 1893, under contract with Messrs. Bulkley & Co. The contract time for the completion of the work is 21 months, so that the pier will be ready for use by June 1895. The provision made is for the estimated expenditure in the official year 1894-95.

Item 2.—Approach to Wadi Bunder Overbridge :—The Budget for the current year included provision for the south approach to the proposed Wadi Bunder Overbridge, which it was agreed the Trustees should make as their contribution towards the cost of this very important link in the through communications from north to south along the Eastern side of the island, the bridge itself being paid for by the Railway Company, and the north approach by the Municipality. Discussion of certain details were in progress until June, and, thereafter, in August, the Trustees reopened the question of the construction of the road northwards in extension of the bridge, as a part of the scheme. It appeared that this was, in fact, part of the understanding on which the Government of India had ultimately agreed to Guaranteed Railway Capital being spent on the bridge, and it was considered that the proposal to build the bridge and approaches alone, terminating on the north in a narrow and crooked lane (Lawrence de Lima Street) would be a departure from the agreement with Government, and would in itself be an inadvisable step, seeing that the expenditure involved (Rs. 8½ lakhs) would, in such case, afford no relief to the through traffic, which for ¾ mile on the north would still be confined to a narrow street in some places not more than 13 feet wide.

The Trustees had, moreover, decided to undertake the construction of a 60-feet road in further extension of the Mazagon Road, northwards, through their Mazagon Tank Bunder, and Frere lands properties, and in connection therewith to open out two main east and west roads; one on the south, in extension of the Victoria Road, to run right on to the Bunders, and the other on the north, in extension of the new Cannaught Road. It became, therefore, a matter of additional importance to their interests to secure the construction of the intervening link so as, in connection with the existig Frere Road, to provide a wide through direct line running from Elphinstone Circle, past the docks, and along the Bunders, to the Kala Chowkey on the Sewree Road at Chinchpokli, and serving in addition the numerous mills in Mazagon and Chinchpokli, whose manufactures are exported through the docks, and which have now no direct means of communication therewith, except by a devious route through the crowded thoroughfares of the naitve town.

In these circumstances, the Trustees submitted a proposal to the effect that in the event of the Municipal Corporation agreeing to undertake the through road, 60 feet wide from the north abutment of the proposed Wadi Bunder Bridge to the Trustees' boundary at Mazagon, either immediately, or in time to complete it simultaneously with the bridge, and, also, to similarly underake the short portion of the Victoria Road extension outside the Trustees' boundary, the Trustees would agree to provide the land for and construct the southern approaches to the bridge, including the low level roads, and *in addition* to make over to the Municipality a plot of gyound required by them at Tank Bunder for a Mahomedan Burial Ground, free of charge. The area of the plot in question is 30,287 square yards, and its value is estimated at Rs. 1,51,430. The contribution was fixed on the basis of the Trustees sharing equally with the Municipality in the cost of the whole length of road extending from the north end of the Bridge to the Kala Chowkey on the Sewree Road. The offer is unquestionably a very liberal one, and is perhaps more than the Trustees' interests fully warrant, seeing that the receipts from their properties on the north are very largely comprised of wharfage fees on country goods (hay, bones, timber, sand, chunam, bricks and tiles) and rents from the temporary storage of those goods, which receipts will not be affected by the construction of the road, and that after deducting for such storage space, only a comparatively small area will remain available for building sites with frontages.

The offer was made in Septemcer last, and up to date the matter is still under the consideration of the Municipality.

Anticipating the early settlement of the question on the basis set forth provision is made in the Budget 1894-95 under Item 2 for the south approaches to the Wadi Bunder Bridge and under Items 3 and 4 for the portion of the through road traversing the Port Trust Mazagon property, and the Port Trust section of the Victoria Road Extension.

The section of the through road traversing the Port Trust Tank Bunder, and Frere land properties, and the Connaught Road extension, have been made by the Trustees in the current year.

Items 3 and 4 see above.

Item 5, Reclamation of plot B. at Tank Bunder, west of new road and north of Tank Bunder Road, including cross roads on ditto.

Item 6, Making road (Q. R.) and Levelling sites (Plots 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11) at Mazagon, east of the through road.

Item 7, Reclamation of plot H. at Mazagon south of Victoria Road extension and east of through road.

Item 7, Leveling plot 9, at Mazagon and laying out roads (E.F.) east of through road.

Item 8, Reclamation of plot G, at Mazagon east of the through road.

These works are parts of a scheme of improvement to the Trustees' properties on the north designed to afford increased facilities for trade and to fit the lands for buildings with regular lines of road frontage. Considerable progress has been made with the scheme in the current and previous year, and the early completion of the items specified is very desirable. The sanitation of the properties will be greatly improved and the wharf and storage space for timber, &c., will be increased and improved.

Item 9.—New Coal Wharf at Saw Mills.—The Budget for 1893-94 included provision for a large expenditure on improvements in the facilities for landing and storing goods at the Frere lands estate which is extensively used as a coal depot. It was explained that the project was in a forward state and would shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Trustees. On examination, however, it was found that such a scheme, if designed to fully meet requirements, would be very costly both to construct and to maintain, and it was decided as an alternative to adapt the Saw Mills property at Tank Bunder, the leasehold of which the Trustees have recenty purchased, to the purposes of a coal wharf and coal storage depot. It is estimated that for an outlay of Rs. 2,00,000 it will be possible to satisfactorily meet the requirements in this way without any large expense in subsequent maintenance. The proposed wharf will be 700 feet in length and will be supplied with jetties at frequent intervals for landing coal. The depth of water will be sufficient to admit lighters drawing 7 feet at very high tide throughout the year. The corresponding depth available at the present Bunders on the north is not more than 4 feet and the improvement in this respect will be very material. The storage space immediately adjacent to the wharf will be sufficient for 68,000 tons of coal. The scheme has been approved by both the Chamber of Commerce and Mill-owners' Association. Plans and detailed estimates are now in preparation, and provision is made for an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 on the work in 1894-95.

Item 10, New Anchor Hoy.—The existing vessel used for this purpose was built in 1857 and is now worn-out and past any permanent repair. It is proposed to procure a new vessel capable of raising heavy weights and adapted to the work of, on occasion, lifting the dock gates for repairs. The cost will be met partly from the depreciation fund, which has accumulated, and partly from the sale proceeds of the old vessel—and the balance will be charged to Capital, the former vessel not having been so charged.

Item 11.—Revenue Office at Frere Reclamation.—The proposed building will provide office accommodation and a residence for the clerks in charge of the traffic at the Frere Canals and Sewree Bunders. The office and establishment are now located in old buildings which are inconvenient in situation, insufficient in space, and in addition are not as healthy as is desirable.

Item 12.—Fire Service Equipment ; 13, Lightning Conductor ; and 14, Masonry trough for waste water, are small works in connection with the administrative offices and require no special notice.

Item 15.—Making Roads and Drains at Sassoon Dock New Reclamation.—The provision under this item is for completing and laying out a reclamation south of the Sassoon Dock effected by the Trustees some years ago and which has been extended by spoil which the contractors for the Government Wet Dock were allowed to deposit there. The site is now partly let on sufferance, and when laid out as proposed will be available for more permanent occupation.

Item 16.—Manson Road Extension.—This is part of the scheme for laying out the Elphinstone estate, which it is proposed to undertake now, at the request of the Commissioner of Police, as a means of regulating cart traffic and relieving pressure at one of the level crossings on the Frere Road.

Item 17.—Sewering Apollo Reclamation.—The provision under this head is for the completion of the section of the Municipal scheme for the sewerage of Colaba, comprised within the limits of the northern half of the Apollo Reclamation, east of the Colaba Causeway, and includes a complete system of pipe sewers along the lines of the existing, and proposed roads, on that property. The southern half, comprising the Trustees' Cotton Green, is not included, as it is obviously not necessary to sewer it so long as it is used only for cotton storage. The work was sanctioned in June last and is being carried out by the Municipal establishment of behalf of the Trustees as a part of the general scheme.

Item 18.—Roads on Apollo Reclamation.—The sewerage of this district having been arranged for, and the Trustees having also decided to grant a material concession to intending lessees by the remission of the rent charged for the period during which a building is under construction, further occupation of vacant sites in this locality may be laoked for. With this in view provision is made for the completion of the scheme of roads for laying out the area. The scheme comprises a 50-feet road, running along the Harbour frontage, with cross roads communicating therefrom to the Colaba Causeway.

Item 19.—Sheds for the accommodation of rail-borne goods.—In the memo. which prefaced the Budget for 1893-94, it was mentioned that provision had been made for an open shed in the west wharf of the Victoria Dock to provide for an important development of the system of direct shipment of grain from up-country. This shed, which was completed in June, 1893, has been of great use, and the method of direct shipment, which it was designed to serve has been largely followed—the total shipments in the 10 months ending 31st January, 1894, having been 59,408 tons. Provision is now made for the erection of similar sheds in connection with sidings outside the Dock limits, to and from which produce can be railed direct, and which will be used as depots, as the Ryan Grain Markets, and other godowns, now are. The effect will be the saving of cartage, which will lessen the charge for handling produce, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Railway Company, it may be possible to arrange the scale of charges and rents on such a basis as to afford the trade almost the full advantage of the saving. The matter is still under the consideration of the Trustees, and the Budget allotment is, accordingly, only provisional.

(*To be concluded.*)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice **PARSONS**.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

620-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Jugonnath and another vs Bulwant Keshow Joshi—Darasha Bazonjee—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregrosa. and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hussein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne, G and S.

629-93—In person—Heerabai alis Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thackur—Chalk, W and S.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice **FARRAN**.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

656-91—Ardasir H D—Francis Law Latham vs Moulvi Abdul Cader Jetikar and others—Nanu and H and K D S—Part heard.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

291-93—Kesowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL BRADSHAW, Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's forces in India, leaves Calcutta on his third tour on the 10th instant. His dates are Darjeeling 11th, Allahabad 16th, Lahore 17th, Mian Mir 19th, Quetta 23rd to 30th, Jullundur April 1st, and Simla April 7th.

A NEW departure of some importance is being made by M. de Brazza, the Governor of the French Colony of the Congo. A party of a hundred Annamite prisoners are to be sent to Libreville, on the Gaboon coast, where they will be employed in the cultivation of European vegetables on land which has been reclaimed by the local authorities. Already a small number of Asiatics are engaged in this occupation, but it is expected that when the hundred new-comers arrive a sufficient area of land will be put under cultivation to enable supplies of European vegetables to be sent to many parts of the colony. During the Dahomey campaign small supplies were sent from Libreville on every possible opportunity for the use of the troops. It is probable that the idea of employing Asiatics in Africa may have been suggested to the French colonial authorities by the example of the Congo Free State, which last year introduced some hundreds of Chinese coolies as labourers on the Congo Railway. The experiment has proved very successful, and it is by no means improbable that the patient Chinaman may yet play a very important part in the development of the resources of the African continent. The Annamites who are being sent to Libreville by the French Government are convicts, but the Chinese in the Free State are free labourers, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining the services of many thousands of Chinese coolies if they are required. The labour question is the standing trouble in all parts of Africa, more particularly in the tropical regions, where it is impossible for white men to undertake physical labour, but where the Chinaman finds little or nothing in the climatic conditions to trouble him.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LOW EXCHANGE AND EXPORTS.

THE *Indian Spectator* states : The secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce did well in ascertaining whether there was any truth in the rumour that Mr. Westland would announce in the coming Budget a duty on Indian exports. The argument was that low exchange promotes exports, and therefore they should be taxed to meet the losses the country is suffering thereby. We need not just now go into the question whether low exchange does really increase our exports in the long run, because the proposal to tax them can be condemned on the ground that it would directly be antagonistical to the present currency policy of the Government. The success of the latter depends upon an increase of our exports as compared to the imports, for then only can we secure the balance of trade which alone can create a demand for our Council Bills. A tax on exports will seriously handicap our trade, and benefit America and Russia at our cost. It is therefore a satisfaction to learn that the Finance Department, in reply to the enquiry of the secretary of our Chamber of Commerce, has given the assurance that "the rumour that export duties on oil seeds and wheat are contemplated is entirely without foundation."

FRESH TAXATION AND IMPORT DUTIES.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks : Lord Kimberley's reply to the deputation from Manchester strikes us as more satisfactory than it might have been. If the import duties on cotton are not yet to be restored, it does not follow that they are never to be restored. What else could the Secretary for poor India say to rich and powerful Manchester, that could be less palatable ? But the sooner the duties are re-imposed, the better. As the *Times* contends, they would be no infringement, under the circumstances, of the principles of Free Trade.

The *Suboda Patrika* writes : The financial difficulties of Government have grown apace. On Thursday last, Mr. Westland introduced in the Legislative Council a Tariff Bill, which proposes to levy a duty of 5 per cent. on most articles of import. But the proposed remedy can not but result in considerable hardship. The large industries of the country will in particular suffer if the materials they import are taxed and with them a large class of the population which make their living by them. Can not these articles like the railway material be transferred to the shedule of exempted articles ? The increase in the petroleum duty again and the duty on salted fish will equally press hard on people of small means. Silver at last, is going to be taxed and the tax will both bring some money to Government and help to offer some feeble resistance to the tide of the falling exchange. But while the material of Indian industries and articles of necessity and ordinary comfort are intended to be taxed, Government even in the midst of a keen financial crisis cannot summon courage to levy and import duty on cotton yarns and fabrics. The injustice of this truckling to the Manchester vote is so palpable that we hope the Government will before long reconsider the matter.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses : The die is cast and the tax-payers of the country are doomed in order that the tax-eaters may eat their cakes and have them too. At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held on Thursday last, the chief book-keeper of State accounts, for it would be simply a misnomer to call him Minister of Finance, announced the intentions of Government so far as a portion of its new scheme of taxation is going to be immediately put into force. That oracle gravely declared that the deficit for the coming year will amount to 3½ crores, of which 1½ crore is to be raised by the re-imposition of duties on all articles of merchandise imported from abroad save cotton yarn and piece goods. The Indian revenues are once more sacrificed to the interests of Lancashire without whose fifty-seven votes neither the Conservative nor the Liberal Ministry of the day can get on in the House of Commons for a single session. And since there is none to fight the battle on behalf of poor India *in* India, this inexcusable policital morality will go unchallenged. Some disinterested English friends of the country will no doubt raise their voice in Parliament against the gross selfishness and iniquity of those in whose hands rests its ultimate destiny for better or for worse. That undaunted statesman is still a rarity who with the courage of a Dalhousie and righteous chratcter of a Northbrook would declare from his seat as Viceroy and Governor-General that he would never allow the true interests of the country to be sacriced in the discreditable way in which Ministry fiafter Ministry has sacrificed them.

The *Native Opinion* observes : The rumour recently afloat that Government proposed to levy an import duty on goods of foreign manufacture now turns out to be a canard, so that the Finance Minister must be at pains now to find out what fresh resources he might avail of to make up the appalling deficit. The choice of a way out must therefore lie between retrenchment and fresh taxation, and how the Government tides over the difficulty may now be seen at no distant date. However the cotton import duties are out of the question altogether, because those very members who forced on their abolition will be the men to oppose their re-imposition now. Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have to count with a compact body of sixty-six Parliamentary members who will not hesitate to wreak their vengeance on any British Cabinet that may fix upon a return to these duties. Yes, British philanthropists may talk big of sympathy to the Indian people, but let a question that indirectly touches their own pockets be placed before them, and then they take leave of all sense of justice and fair-play. Properly speaking an import duty of five per cent. on the finer cloths and yarn cannot be of the nature of protection, so that in all fairness to this country the Manchester cotton producer must have no reason to complain of on this score. And yet the Home authorities shirk the responsibility and declare their powerlessness to touch the question ! This is a question of high statesmanship, and it is a pity that whereas Mr. Gladstone could have a strong will to push the Irish Home Rule Bill at least through the House of Commons, he should now hesitate to allow the Indian Government to have their own way in the matter of their finance.

The *Gujarati* says : On Thursday last the Hon. Mr Westland made an important statement at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the financial position of the country and the intention of government to levy import duties on articles other than cotton goods and to enhance the present duty on petroleum including kerosine oil. We are unable to accept his contention that the fall in exchange is the only or even the principal cause of the present fiscal embarrassments. Nor do we find it possible to reconcile ourselves to the argument put forward for the exclusion of all cotton goods from the proposed levy. The difficulties alluded to by Mr. Westland in levying a counter-vailing excise on cotton goods manufactured in India would vanish if government had the courage to tax only the higher counts of yarns and the finer qualities of textile fabrics which do not enter into competition with products of Indian Cotton Mills. To tax metals, machinery, coal and other articles which are required for the purposes of mill and other industries and leave out piece-goods is a piece of gross iniquity. No self-governing country would ever manage its fiscal affairs in this half-hearted fashion and India, *if* she had a free hand would certainly brush aside in a moment a policy essentially based on timidity and selfish hypocrisy. In spite of the standing admonition that "wishers were ever fools," it is very difficult for an Indian to resist such thoughts when such differential treatment of the most bare-faced kind is meted out to India. We do not blame Lord Elgin or his advisers. But the tax-payers are entitled to know how far the Supreme Government endeavoured to press upon the Home Government the injustice of a taxation which is calculated to handicap the development of Indian industry and bear harshly upon the population in general.

The *Gujarat Mitra* observes : To our astonishment ment, we have seen the announcement made by the Hon Mr. Westland in last Thursday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and it is needless to say that it is provocative of a good deal of disappointment, and for the matter of that, of adverse criticism. The anticipations for a deficit of 3½ crores in the forthcoming Budget have been confirmed by the statement made by Mr. Westland himself ; and so is also confirmed the forecaste for a five-percent. duty on imported goods but with this difference that quite as expected, Lancashire manufacturers have had the better of the Indian taxpayer. An import duty is no more a matter of anxious suspense, but one of positive certainty. But the category has been all of the choosing of the State Secretary for India, and not the result of any free action on the part of the Government of Lord Elgin. Silver will be subjected to a five-percent. duty, but not gold—a rumour thus turning into a stubborn fact. Moreover "all" imported goods will be subjected to an equal duty, but the "all" is not to include piece-goods. It is easy to understand how strongly the interests of the home manufacturer have prevailed with the India Office, when Mr. Westland almost helplessly tells us that Her Majesty's Government "are not prepared at present to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarns or cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty." Mr. Westland brings forward a flimsy excuse for excluding these articles by talking of the so-called difficulties of taxing mills in Native States and the product of hand-looms. As a matter of fact mills in Native States do very little weaving and the hand-looms there as well as in British territories are on a par with each other.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks : The financial Secretary has given us a forecast of the financial condition of the Indian Government. The few suggestions he has thrown out there show a frightful deficit in the budget, mainly in consequence of the falling exchange, which has risen to 3¼ crores. This deficit is wholly due to the deterioration of the position caused by the fall of exchange during the last two or three years. This deficit must be somehow or other met, and the revenues must be raised. The conclusions which the Herschell Committee had arrived at make it impossible to raise the income tax which is high enough, nor can the salt duty be raised farther than it is. Verily this duty entails considerable hardships upon the people especially the poorer classes, and stands in need of a remission. So that of the several suggestions for adding to the revenue, the re-imposition of import duties would excite the least opposition. Mr. Westland, however, on his own responsibility, recommends to exclude cotton goods and to levy a general import duty on all except piece goods and gold, on the ground that since native states could not be thus taxed and consequently an import duty would look like protecting foreign trade against our own. We do not know whether the Hon. Member had an eye to the selfish agitations of Manchestrian manufacturers when he recommended to exclude piece goods from a general import duty. Is it that the difficulty of taxing mills in Native States and manufacturers by hand-looms is only a cover to protect the interests of Lancashire manufacturers against those of India and her Government ?

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·889	Calm	3	75·1	65·1	64	...	5·62	+3·16
Agra	29·935	SW	5	81·6	53·9	60	...	2·36	+1·39
Cawnpore..	29·911	WN W	6	82·9	49·5	57	...	1·77	
Allahabad...	29·885	W S W	6	84·5	55·4	56	...	3·95	+2·14
Jhansi	29·956	Calm	1	86·1	60·7	34	...	4·24	+3·00
Jacobabad...	29·952	N E	2	86·5	51·9	32	...	1·22	+0·49
Karachi	29·935	N E	12	82·0	64·9	100	...	4·30	+3·20
Jeypore	29·942	N N W	2	82·0	53·1	34	...	4·06	+2·90
Ajmere	29·965	S E	2	80·9	51·8	52	...	2·85	+1·83
Deesa	29·963	W	7	87·2	59·1	70	...	2·22	+1·79
Ahmedabad	29·972	N N W	3	88·2	62·6	72	...	1·92	
Bhuj	29·956	W	14	84·9	60·9	76	...	0·37	+0·11
Rajkot	29·981	W	10	86·9	56·5	73	...	1·54	+1·07
Veraval......	29·977	N N W	5	78·5	61·3	75	...	2·28	
Neemuch ...	29·937	WN W	8	84·8	55·8	37	...	2·11	+1·60
Indore.......	29·956	SW	5	83·6	57·6	61	...	2·79	+1·79
Saugor	29·919	N E	2	85·9	57·7	80	...	3·72	+1·14
Jubbulpore.	29·899	S E	1	87·5	58·2	31	...	2·74	+0·32
Hoshangabad	29·898	Calm	1	89·3	63·2	42	...	5·89	+4·07
Khandwa...	29·941	N W	9	90·7	66·8	55	...	0·80	−0·59
Raipur	29·866	WNW	3	95·5	66·6	45	...	0·91	−0·81
Nagpur	29·863	WNW	7	96·8	66·1	33	...	3·08	+0·62
Amraoti......	29·909	W	7	94·6	64·8	32	...	1·20	−1·19
Akola.........	29·920	WN W	5	93·4	66·8	71	...	2·62	−0·14
Surat	29·979	W S W	F	88·1	61·0	66	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon...	29·972	WN W	9	93·4	63·3	83	...	1·31	−0·13
Bombay	29·982	N	10	83·5	73·2	67	...	1·85	+1·00
Poona.........	29·993	WN W	13	94·0	60·9	75	...	2·44	+0·74
Aurangabad	29·994	N W	6	93·4	61·6	49	...	4·01	...
Sholapur ...	29·960	N W	9	98·7	69·1	52	...	0·20	−1·63
Ratnagiri...	29·958	N N E	8	84·4	71·9	69	...	0·21	−0·03
Belgaum ...	29·948	Calm	7	93·3	59·9	62	...	5·46	+3·41
Goa	29·965	N	18	84·1	74·4	74	...	4·07	
Karwar	29·932	N	5	85·2	73·1	80	...	2·78	−0·35
Mangalore...	29·945	Calm	3	86·3	74·9	75	...	3·61	−0·18
Calicut	29·932	N N W	14	89·3	77·5	70	...	7·18	−0·62
Cochin	29·922	N N E	M	92·7	78·1	76	...	7·05	−3·80
Bangalore...	29·916	SW	3	91·2	70·9	75	...	3·06	−1·71
Secunderabad	29·898	N W	3	98·8	70·8	36	...	5·08	+2·65
Masulipatam..	29·878	S	4	90·1	71·5	84	...	17·93	+9·38
Bellary	29·924	N W	6	99·5	71·9	55	...	1·26	−1·28
Cuddapah...	29·873	S S E		104·3	80·0	61	...	9·03	+2·01
Madras	29·901	S S W	15	87·7	78·4	78	...	23·44	−0·95
Coimbatore.	29·937	S	1	95·4	70·8	74	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·914	Calm	1	100·5	73·4	68	...	14·35	+4·46
Negapatam.	29·904	Calm	14	91·5	76·7	78	...	43·78	+11·00
Colombo ...	29·955	S S W	7	91·5	75·5	70	...	25·66	−1·1
Aden	29·989	E N E	21	83·0	76·9	82	...	0·20	−0·6

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over the whole country. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in Sind and at Ajmere, Saugor, Jabulpore, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Cuddapah, southerly at Masulipatam and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur, 14 at Goa and Malegaon, and 12 at Madras. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Delhi, Khandwa, Akola, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104 at Cuddapah and the lowest 52° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Raipur, Mangalore and Masulipatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Longitude 80° is still unsettled, and rain is probably falling. Elsewhere the barometer is rising and the weather is inclined to become settled but will remain slightly cloudy to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·798
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, E, WNW, NW, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	206

* From midnight to midnight.

THE undermentioned Royal Engineer officers have been placed under orders for India to succeed to vacancies on the Indian establishment :—Lieutenant A. H. B. Hume, vice Colonel W. Merriman, C. I. E., retired ; Lieutenant G. Walker, vice Colonel T. F. Dowden, retired ; Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, vice Captain H. W. J. Brownrigg, reverted to home duty ; Second-Lieutenant F. G. Howard, vice Captain H. G. C. Swayne, reverted to home duty ; Second-Lieutenant E. C. Tylden Patterson, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Begbie, retired ; Second-Lieutenant F. S. Garwood, vice Captain A. C. Macdonell, reverted to home duty.

THE technical schools of Graz, the capital of Styria, have been closed by order of the Minister of Public Instruction. Our Vienna correspondent writes :—A franction of the students at Graz have behaved disrespectfully and offensively to the Rector and the Professors, and for this one thousand youths, who were studying engineering and architecture, must leave the city and continue their studies in Vienna or Prague. The cause of the disturbance in the first case was a decree published by the War Minister last year, forbidding all students who are officers in the reserve, or serving their year as Volunteers, to belong to any Student Corps or society. Students throughout Austria were indignant, and those of Graz protested in an excited meeting. The Rector had the assembly broken up by the police, because it was held in the hall of the University, and a number of students who had spoken offensively of the Rector and the War Minister were expelled. A deputation of students tried to obtain the withdrawal of this measure from the Minister of Public Instruction, but the Minister refused to receive them. The students had a pamphlet printed in Germany, in which they laid various charges at the door of the Minister and the Professors. The Government sent a Commissioner to Graz, who, on the 8th February, at a meetidg of students, asked whether the pamphlet had been printed and circulated with their knowledge, and whether the majority of the students approved of it. This being affirmed, the closing of the schools was ordered. This measure has caused a painful impression throughout the country.

READERS AND WRITERS.

A SPRIGHTLY if not a thrilling story is that told by Count Orsi in "The Maid of Brittany." It is to be feared that the historical incidents with which it is so plentifully interlarded and the historical purpose which obviously underlies it detaract from rather than add to its interest. Count Orsi was associated with Louis Napoleon in the abortive enterprise which landed that unscrupulous trafficker in a great name in the fortress of Doullers. The count's association with the adventurer served him in good stead with the monarch, and if we are to accept the statement contained in the preface au pied de la lettre, it was largely through his instrumentality that Louis Napoleon was induced to strike a blow on behalf of Italian independence. "The Maid of Brittany" itself belongs to an earlier period in history than that in which its author figured. It embraces within its scope the adventurous career of two generations—a father and a son appearing successively in its pages with all the garniture of picturesque accessories.

Count Carlo Danzara, after a torrid youth in Naples, deserts the army and flies to America. There he is brought under the influence of a compatriot's daughter, Matilda, a winsome, ingenuous young creature, whom our author has depicted with rare skill. Nursed from a dangerous illness by this pure-souled and high-minded girl, the Count discovers acting upon his arrogant nature a subtle influence which he had never known. With the re-birth of love—this time pure and altruistic—is also born a determination to wipe off an ignominious past by honourable achievements in the present. Prompted by these impulses the Count volunteers for service in the revolutionary army, and his valour brings him under the notice of Washington. In due time follows, of course, marriage with Matilda. The second volume is taken up with the career of the offspring of this union. Count Bruno plays a heroic part in the revolutionary movement in Naples—falls in love as a student at Pavio with Irone de St. Ives, the "Maid of Brittany," prospers in her favour; loses her on the very eye of marriage; narrowly misses shameful death as a rebel, escapes from imprisonment, and eventually is happily united to his lady-love. The story will be found highly interesting and in the telling of the Count Orsi displays no little literary skill. His English has an old time flavour which rather attracts than repels, but we could wish that the book were less diffuse, and that the incidents hung together by a more intimate association.

Ouida's Two Offenders will rank as not the least of her achievements. Its literary merits are beyond dispute. In both the stories embodied in the volume the gifted authoress reveals her mastery both of narration and characterisation. In An Ingrate, which is the suggestive title of one of the stories, we have a pathetic picture of an artist who lost his right hand in the stege of Paris, and whose eventide of life is clouded with the bitterness of dependence, whilst a once idolised grandson, rolling in the lap of luxury, exhibits towards him that ingratitude which is sharper than a serpent's tooth. Darker far, and infinitely forbidding, is the second story, one of Italian peasant life. An Assassin tells of how a woman's natural son became the curse of his patative father's life. The boy, spoiled by his mother's over-fondness, makes a nightmare of his stepfather's existence, and is ultimately murdered by the man whose nature his villanies have temporarily transformed.

Most of us pass through that phase in a literary career when the highest art is to sketch idyllic life all bright and glowing and sensuous, and set in Byzantium gold. Mr. Murray Gilchrist has reached such a stage, and in a volume of tragic romances, starting off with the Stone Dragon (Methuen and Co.), he communicates his fire and his frenzy to what we fear is a heedless generation. Mr. Gilchrist loves what Macaulay called the Turkey carpet style of composition. The first page of this remarkable book brings you in contact with a woman, the sunlight gleaming so fiercely that you can scarcely distinguish the features that smile beneath the crown of red-golden hair. Presently you collect yourself and then you find that Rachel Verelt's beauty has become transcendent. She leans back against the soft olive-velvet cushions. She wears a gown of yellow tulle, worked in high relief with golden flowers, and the outline of her splendidly proportioned figure is visible through the gauzy folds. And so on for a couple of hundred pages. No doubt the mantle of scarlet moss that time has spread over Hebe's staute near the half-ruined gables of Colmer Hall seemed trebly luxuriant in the clare-obscure of the moonlight. But we are Philistines. Our harts have never throbbed in the clare-obscure of the moonlight. Mr. Murray Gilchrist aims at writing poetic prose. One of his women is clad from shoulder to foot in a loose web of diaphanous silk. Her hair, of a withered-braken colour, hangs far below her knees; a veil of green gauze covers the upper part of her face. She sways to and fro, as if in pain. Poor creature!

Mr. Sidney J. Hickson, M.A., has written on "The Fauna of the Deep Sea" for Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.'s admirable Modern Science Series, which is edited by Sir John Lubbock. The object of the little book is to bring together in a small compass some of the more important facts and considerations connected with the fauna of the deep seas. Mr. Hickson is entitled to speak with authority on this theme, and he treats it in such a manner as to be of interest to the multitude who, without a specialist's knowledge of general and species, are yet powerfully attracted by the fascinations of scientific or semi-scientific works.—Through Messrs. Isbister and Co., the Rev. Dr. Clifford, the distinguished and scholarly pastor of the Westbourne Park Chapel, has had published in a well-printed volume several striking and suggestive discourses in exposition and defence of the Christian faith. The well-known Nonconformist minister belongs to the broad rather than the narrow school of theology, and by uncompromising champions of rigid and unbending orthodoxy he would probably be described as "one of the down-grade men." Dr Clifford's noblest vindication—if vindication were needed—from the reproach conveyed by such a description is supplied by such discourses as those embraced in ithis volume, discourses in which a reverent spirit and a sincere and unaffected piety are united with a quenchless love of truth and aspirations after the noblest ideal of Christian manhood. In a brief prefatory note, Dr. Clifford remarks that the book is not a systematic treatise. It consists merely of sermons and addresses delivered on far-parted occasions on some of the certainties of the Christian religion, in the hope of assisting men and women to obtain a full assurance of understanding concerning the primary facts and controlling ideas of the revelation given by Jesus Christ.

Mr. F. W. Maude reveals himself as a shrewd observer of men and things in his clever novel, "Victims." But wer egret that in his narrative he should from time to time have allowed his fine vein of sentiment to run so perilously near to sentimentality. There is some clever prtraiture in the story, and as its action involves a curious platonic passion and an M. P., and introduces a divorce suit and a Socialist colony, it cannot be said to be wanting in elements of human interest.

Zorg, by Vernon Kirke (London: Digby, Long and Co.), should prove interesting reading at the present time, when Our Daughters are on the verge of a social revolution. It deals with the career of a young Guiana girl whose only attraction is her great beauty. Her early education was entirely neglected, and to escape the misery of an unpleasant home she makes a mercenary marriage. Mr. Kirke deals cleverly with her matrimonial troubles and the subsequent elopement, but in the end, like that of an Adelphi drama, the relenting wife returns. She meets with no forgiveness at the hands of her husband until when suffering from yellow fever she is enabled to nurse him back to life, when a reconcilation is effected, and a matrimonial career, full of exciting and romantic, if a trifle unrealistic, incidents is concluded in idyllic happiness.

Mr. William Watson, one of the most gifted of our younger poets, is still far from well. He is wintering at Bournemouth, and has been prohibited from engaging for some time to come in literary work of any description.

A new novel by Gilbert Sheldon, entitled The Standishes of High Acre, will be published shortly by Messers. Cassell and Company in two volumes. Mr. Standish O'Grady's new work, entitled Lost on Du Corrig; or, Twixt Earth and Ocean, will be published in a few days by Messers. Cassell and Company.

In the hurly-burly of life few of us have time to drink deep at the Pierian spring. We prefer to acquire our knowledge in homœopathic doses, and are devoutly thankful when any publisher presents a great epoch, or a great man in a great epoch within the modest compass of a small volume. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have stepped forward and given us what we desire. This firm are publishing at the price of 1s. 6d. the lives of famous men, under the title of Heroes of History. Though primarily intended for colleges and public schools, the books are full of interest for others than the youthful. Mr. Walter Besant and the Rev. W. J. Brodribb are the editors. Well-known writers have been secured. Mr. Charles Leland is responsible for the life of Abraham Lincoln; the late Professor Palmer tells the history of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid; Professor Beesly sketches the career of Sir John Franklin; Mr. John H. Treadwell deals with the life of Martin Luther; and Miss Janet Tuckey is responsible for the story of John of Arc. It is an admirable series.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Beale, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo L I, off furlough, from Europe.
Steuart, Lt, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Peshawar.
Tryon, Lieut, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Peshawar

MARCH 4.

Fitzherbert, Lt Col, Bo, Comdr Deolali Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 6.

Lubert, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 7.

Hamilton, Lt, Bengal, 4th Sikhs, on duty, from Kohat.
Malleson, Lt, Bengal, R A, from Barrackpore.
Fitzgerald, Major, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Coxfield, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Meanmeer.
Tallents, Major, Bengal, Lanc Fuslrs, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Frech, Col, Bo, Col on the Staff, on duty, to Karachi.
Jellett, Capt, Bo, Staff Corpl, on duty, to Karachi.

MARCH 4.

Burrough, Surgn Major, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Delhi.

MARCH 6.

White, Lieut, 1st Bengal Infy, on leave, to Kirkee.
Montgomery, Capt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, from leave, to Baroda.

MARCH 7.

Leahy, Surgn Capt, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, to Calcutta.
Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on daty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing, to-morrow at Coorla. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The Corps will parade for the Wheal Cup Competition on Saturday next as follows:—

No. 1 Company will fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-15 p.m. and proceed from Church Gate Station to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company will fall in at Grant Road Station at 4-15 p.m. and on arrival of No. 1 Company, both Companies will form up and march to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 10th inst. at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 10h instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. As the Annual Inspection will take place at the end of March, it is requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend this and the subsequent Parades.

3. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters to-day at 6 p.m. and every Thursday until further orders.

4. The following promotions will take effect in A Company from this date:—Lce-Corpl C Anding to be Corporal vice Corpl H Forde resigned; and Vol O Miller to be Lce-Corpl vice Anding promoted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

5. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters Fort, on Friday the 9th instant at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning.

As it will be a preliminary parade for the Annual Inspection all members are requested to attend.

2. Members are reminded that the competitions for the Carbine Championship and for the Recruits Contests will take place at Bandora at the end of the week. Post entries to the Range Officer.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieut F H B Commeline, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Turner, seconded for appointment as Comdt, Govr-Genl's Body Guard.

Lieut J A Douglas, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem vice Commeline, and to remain seconded whilst employed on special duty in Gilgit.

Lieut M E Willoughby, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Douglas.

23rd Pioneers—Lieut H F A Pearson, Wing Officer, to be Adjt dated the 6th Feb 1894.

1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Surgn-Capt J S S Lumsden, from the officiating medical charge of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, to the officiating medical charge of the Battalion, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J C G Carmichael.

39th Garhwal Rifles—Surgn-Lieut E R Parry, from the officiating medical charge of the 19th Punjab Infy, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt J S S Lumsden.

19th Punjab Infantry—Surgn-Lieut R G Turner, to the offg medical charge of the Regt, vice Surgn Lieut E R Parry.

43rd Gurkha Rifles—2nd Lieut R F Warburton, Somersetshire L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd-Lieut W P Bethell, Oxford L I, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regiment to which he has been removed.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers who have passed the Entrance Examination for the upper subordinate class of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed to join that institution by the 1st May 1894:—Sergt J Mackenzie, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Corpl R O'Brien, 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt; Lance-Corpl A R Holmes, 1st Battn, King's Own York L I; Lance-Corpl J Francis, 2nd Battn, Durham L I; Corporal C J Gyde, 1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders; Lance-Corpl T Hill, 5th Lancers; Sergt C Duncan, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Acting Bombardier C Kent, Q Battery, R H A; Lance-Corpl J W Smith, 2nd Battn, Durham L I; and Lance-Sergt J Gorman, 2nd Battn, R I Regt.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Capt W D Burrard, R A; 2nd-Lieut W J P Preston, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt; and Surg-Lieut W H Ogilive, I M S.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Ceylon:—16th Lancers—2nd-Lieut R W D Bellow, for forty-two days, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers granted leave to England:—1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut H H F Farmer, for twelve months, on private affairs. 1st Battn, Bedfordshire Regt—Capt A R Lloyd, for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieut S Goods, for eight months, on private affairs; and Lieut R W Waldy, for twelve months, on private affairs

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr E M Coventry, Assist Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assist Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

The Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain of Murree, is appointed Chaplain of Lahore with effect from such date as he may take charge from the Venerable A N W Spens, proceeding on visitation.

The Rev G C Peake, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Murree, with effect from such date as he may take over charge from the Reverend H J Spence Gray, transferred.

Lieut H S Fox-Strangways, Assist Commr, is transferred from the Hazara to the Peshawar District.

The following reversions had effect from the date specified:—

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr T A O'Connor—

Mr S E Wallace, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Offg 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to 1st class, 2nd grade; Mr H L Kembell, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Offg 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to 1st class 3nd grade.

Mr W F L Bean, Dist Supt of Police, Ludhiana has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Furlough for one year, under Art 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr H G Young, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Kamrup Forest Division, from 1st Apl 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H S K Edie, Asst Consvr, attached to the Kamrup Forest Division, is placed in charge of that Division during the absence on furlough of Mr H G Young, or until further orders.

Mr W B Stuart, Asst Supdt of Police, on return from leave is posted to Gauhati and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Kamrup district.

Mr W Y Reily, Asst Supdt of Police, Kamrup on being relieved by Mr W B Stuart, is transferred to the Sylhet district.

Mr W J Reid, I C S, Asst Commr, who was deputed to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Cachar district, is retransferred to the Kamrup districts and posted to Gauhati.

Mr R C Hamilton, I C S, Asst Commr, who was deputed to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Cachar district, is transferred to Tezpur.

Mr G Balthasar, I C S, Asst Commr, who was deputed to the Camp of the Professional Survey Party in the Cachar district is posted to Silchar.

Lieut W M Kennedy, I S C, who has been appointed an Asst Commr of the third grade in Assam, is posted to Dibrugarh.

"BOUQUETS of roses all the year round" rank among the advantages of the favoured people of the United States. This is due to the fact that in many places roses are cultivated very extensively under glass for the supply of cut flowers during winter. The houses, as described by Mr. Nicholson, of Kew Gardens, are three quarters span, the short span having a steep pitcher, catch as much light as possible in winter. Beds, with narrow walks between, are raised on wooden supports, and in these, which are sometimes not more than four to six inches deep, are planted out in rows young plants which have been raised from carefully-selected cuttings and established in small pots. In a very large rose-growing establishment, near Washington, as many as 20,000 rose flowers have been cut in one day, and from this place they are forwarded by mail all over the United States.

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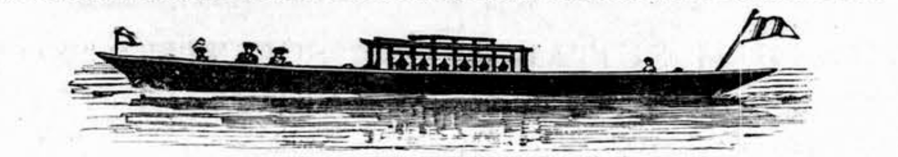

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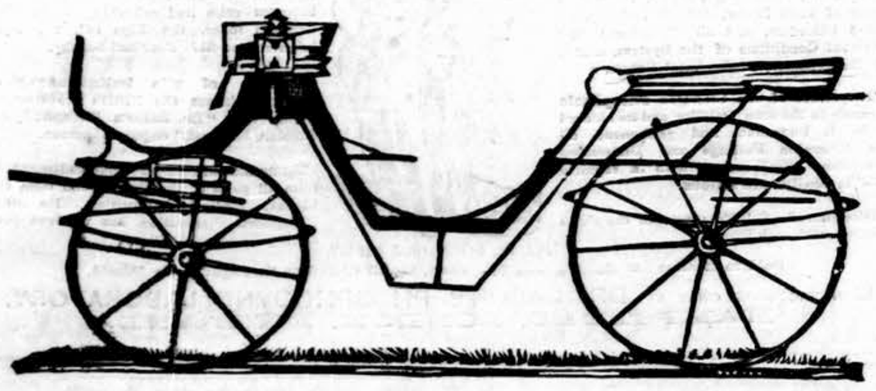

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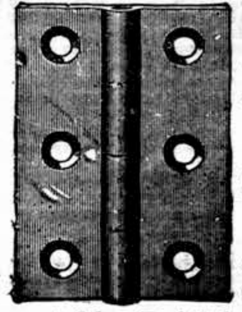

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